AUCTION SALES.
ELISON & FOSTER.
NT AND PEREMPTORY
SALE OF
GH-CLASS
merican and Foreign
PAINTINGS,
D. GALE, Esq., proprietor of the
hia Art Gallery, 1117 Chest-
nut-st., Philadelphia.
held at Store 263 Wabash-av., Bigelow
...first-st., and commence on THURS-
...at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock p. m., and con-
...sold.
...contains many fine and important works
...the following celebrated American and

AND OTHERS.
...the most artistic and valuable ever of-
...competition to the art-loving citizens of
...with Mr. GALE'S endorsement,
POSITIVELY rely on all names given.
...will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on
...June 11, and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

USTEE'S
MPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE
ESS PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION,
SITUATED ON
chigan-av.,
n Madison and Monroe-sts.
...ll, without reserve, at Auction,
...Y AFTERNOON, June 13, at 3
...the premises, a valuable piece of
...PROPERTY, being 48 feet
...feet deep, situated on Michigan-
...feet north of Monroe-st.
...which will be made known at
...Sale absolute.
...of ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

EAT SALE
OF
LEWOOD
PROPERTY
AUCTION,
...day, June 16, at 1 o'clock
...on the premises,
GHTY LOTS
for Residence and Business,
FRONTING ON
Vincennes-av., Dearborn,
and Clark-sts.
...[text cut off at page edge]...
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

st Grand Sale
OF
ULEVARD
PROPERTY,
REMPTORY SALE OF
N ACRES,
To be Sold in Lots,
AT AUCTION,
nesday Afternoon, June 17,
o'clock, on the premises,
...n undivided interest. Being
...sion of the S. E. 1-4 of the S.
...of the N. W. 1-4 of Section
...wn 39, North of Range 13,
...ying south and fronting on
...ento Square and Central
Boulevard, and west of and
...on Sacramento-av. In this
...sion there are 10 elegant Res.
Lots fronting on Sacramento
...which is to be used as a
10 elegant Lots fronting on
...Park Boulevard, which
...feet wide; 10 elegant Lots
...on Sacramento-av., which
...et wide; and 36 choice Lots
...on Nicholls and Yager-sts.
...n two minutes' walk from the
...of the C. & N. W. Railroad.
...property is east of and near
...Park, being situated on the
Central Park Boulevard, and
...bout three miles from the
House, and one mile inside
...y limits. Of all the choice
...y fronting the Parks of Chi-
...one is more accessible or de-
...or has a greater prospective
...han this.
...[text cut off at page edge]...
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873. NUMBER 295.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.
Factory, 353 & 259 West Randolph-st.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

PRINTERS' STOCK.
CARD BOARD,
ALL KINDS.
FANCY AND GLAZED PAPERS,
EVERY VARIETY.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Statements,
Colored Prints, Colored Mediums,

And PRINTERS' STOCK generally.

T. S. GILLETT,
116 FIFTH-AV.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1873.
The firm of F. Kiss & Co. is dissolved from this day by mutual consent, F. Anthony withdrawing. The remaining partners, F. Kiss and J. Lederer, are alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and will settle all liabilities of the firm.
F. KISS.
J. LEDERER.
F. ANTHONY.

The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 137 and 139 State-st.
F. KISS & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of STEPHENS & CLARK, composed of Henry Stephens and G. W. Clark, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The planing-mill, dockage, storage, dressing and shipping of cargo lumber, and box manufacturing will be conducted as formerly, by G. W. Clark, Jr., and Geo. H. Hutchins, under the firm name of CLARK & HUTCHINS, who have assumed all liabilities of said firm of Stephens & Clark. All parties any way indebted to said firm of Stephens & Clark are hereby notified to pay the same to the firm of Clark & Hutchins.
G. W. CLARK, JR.
HENRY STEPHENS.
Chicago, June 9, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership now and heretofore existing between the undersigned, Samuel Sykes and Thomas Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Co., in the business of meat market, at 124 Milwaukee-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Berry will continue in said business at the above number, and he only is authorized to collect the debts due said firm, and he will pay all debts and demands against said firm. Witness our hands and seals this 9th day of June, A. D. 1873.
SAMUEL SYKES.
THOMAS BERRY.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

PLANTS.

THIS WEEK!
GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE.
POOL'S GARDEN, 97 Oakley-st.
Dime Plants, 75 cts. per doz.; $5 per 100. Bring your baskets and finish your gardens. Large Plants at half price. Country orders, with cash, filled as above.
ISAAC A. POOL.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the M. M. Degree. Members cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER!
THAT THE
SECOND
Great Auction Sale
OF
Choice and Beautiful
RESIDENCE LOTS,
FRONTING
Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, and Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.,
TAKES PLACE ON THE GROUND
TO-DAY.

A Special Free Train of Cars will leave the Depot of the C. & N. W. R. R., corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10:15 a. m.

A Free Lunch will be served on the ground.

Let all who are in search of pleasant homes attend this sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE,
In Lots, Blocks, and Acres.

Seven hundred and forty acres, lying together, a choice property adjacent to the city; high and beautiful land, accessible by three new railway lines, and but a short drive from the business centre. Native groves, wide streets and boulevards. Six miles of front on a boulevard 200 feet wide. Eighteen miles of front on streets 100 feet wide. Can sell five hundred and fifty acres in one body, free of incumbrance, with perfect title, and only two conveyances between the United States and the present owner. This property promises a rapid and great increase of value, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms, with a good discount to buyers who pay all cash.

S. S. HAYES,
56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

GENERAL NOTICE.

SOUTH CHICAGO
The Calumet & Chicago
CANAL & DOCK COMPANY

Are now prepared to extend facilities to all Corporations and firms for the location of Industrial Establishments.

The Harbor is now accessible for all classes of vessels, and was formally opened on Saturday, June 7, 1873. The improvement of the Harbor renders available 30 miles of river frontage.

The Railroad connections for shipment to all points East and West are complete.

Leading manufacturers of Lumber, Iron, Steel, and Machinery have located, and will soon be in full tide of successful operation, at South Chicago.

The Company have about ten miles of river frontage and other lands and locations adapted to all classes of occupation.

Among the advantages of a location at South Chicago are cheap locations, cheap lumber, lime, gravel, brick, and sand, CHEAP COAL, food, and residence property.

They have ready for sale about 1,000 acres of desirable lands, and invite all persons interested to examine their submissions, plats, maps, &c.

JAMES H. BOWEN, President,
182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

A. W. FABER AND EAGLE
LEAD PENCILS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS
In large variety retailed at wholesale prices.
At L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
102 East Madison-st.

MARINE GLASSES
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.
W. B. STANNARD.

REMOVAL.

McGUIRE BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
Have removed to 38 NORTH CLARK-ST. Our friends and patrons will excuse the unavoidable delay on account of removal.

THE INDIANS.

Several of the Captive Modocs Waylaid and Shot.

Nasty Jim, Bogus Charley, and Others Find the Happy Hunting-Grounds.

The Deed Supposed to Be the Work of Some Oregon Volunteers.

Capt. Jack and Others to Be Tried by Military Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Dispatches from Boyle's camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of the atrocious massacre of some Modoc prisoners, supposed to have been done by some Oregon volunteers. On Saturday morning James Fairchild and about a dozen other men left Fairchild's ranche, Cottonwood Creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, women and children, including Shacknasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tehee Jack, Pony, and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost River the party encountered the Oregon volunteers, under command of Capt. Hiser. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild, who told them that the Modocs were all Hot Creeks, except Little John, and that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyles' camp, and the volunteers retired to the camp near Crawley's. On the road he noticed two men ahead, riding to Rocky Point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached, one presented a needle-gun at Fairchild, saying, "Get down, you old white-headed scoundrel."

"By what authority?" said Fairchild.

"By mine. I am going to kill the Indians and you too," was the reply. Their leader caught hold of the mules, unhitched and cut the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy, and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, and knew that resistance was useless. They were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned, and wept piteously. Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle-gun. He says the tears came to his eyes as he mingled his entreaties with those of the Modocs, in the hope that the massacre might be avoided. "Oh! it was a terrible scene; I never shall forget it. I shudder when I think of what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears, but the cowardly hounds were not to be baulked." A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon, with a bullet in his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots were fired in rapid succession. Tehee Jack, Pony, and Mooch, and the remaining warriors, were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in the shoulder. Away ahead in the road, in the direction of Boyle's camp, was a cloud of dust indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust, and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with ten men and teamsters, came by team. The Sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild and the teamster, and the wounded squaw and her two children came at 2 o'clock this morning.

When Fairchild reached Gen. Davis' headquarters, he related his story. Teams, with escort, were at once sent out after the prisoners, dead and alive. No steps were taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed that the Oregon volunteers are the guilty parties. Fairchild is of that opinion himself.

The warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say they have only participated in open fight. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed the horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild, instead of James, been present, another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred to John, the old man, and other Californians. The Warm Springs have only a few weeks longer to serve.

Sergt. Clinton is fast failing.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8—3 p. m.—An interview between Gen. Davis, Capt. Jack, and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc Chief says he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen David, the Chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed Gen. Canby, and laid the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc captives is received here with universal surprise and indignation. The atrocity is loudly denounced by every one.

E. Steele, of Yreka, started for the front to-day, to be present at the closing scenes of the Modoc war. The Hon. J. K. Luttrel accompanied him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Washington special says that an investigation will be made at once into Col. Gillem's conduct of the campaign against the Modoc Indians. Charges have been laid before the War Department narrating that the command of Maj. Thomas went out early in the morning, and though the sound of the battle was distinctly heard, the commanding officer sent no relief until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but was lounging all day in his tent. On account of this neglect a large number of officers and men were killed and wounded. Dr. Dewitt, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, specifically charges Gillem with neglect for leaving the wounded on the field for thirty-six hours before orders were given to bring them in for treatment, and that Lieut. Harris died in consequence of this negligence. The feeling among army officers is very intense against Gillem. They allege that he is notoriously incapable, and demand his trial by court-martial.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. Schofield has been instructed by telegraph to appoint a Military Commission to try the Modoc prisoners.

The Red Cloud Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Special Commissioner Kelline, at the Red Cloud Agency, says that the Indians there are more friendly than he had been led to believe, and that he had an informal conference with Blue Horse, High Wolf, Slow Bull, and Red Leaf, who manifested a very friendly disposition, and whose influence has been good and is increasing. The Special Commissioner cannot yet determine in regard to the expediency of stationing troops at the Agency, but it may be necessary to order a mounted company to patrol the other side of the river, as much to prevent whisky-trading as to stop stock-stealing.

The American Schoolhouse at Vienna.

The New York *Tribune* contains a letter signed by Mr. W. J. Stillman, in which he makes some assertions concerning the American schoolhouse business at the Vienna Exhibition, which, from the character of the writer and in the absence of any official report from the Department of State concerning the charges which led to the removal of Gen. Van Buren, merit more than casual attention.

Mr. Stillman, in effect, says that Mr. Philbrick, a prominent citizen of Boston, and a man thoroughly acquainted with the educational systems of this country, offered to construct a school building and prepare it for shipment to Austria for the sum of $2,600. To this offer Gen. Van Buren replied that the sum of money asked was too great, and that he could have it built in Vienna at a lower cost. A Col. Bridges, who is said to be a practical builder, was then hired by Gen. Van Buren to go to Vienna and build the school-house, the contract simply being that the cost should not exceed $5,000, or nearly double the amount of money for which Mr. Philbrick offered to do the work. The building was almost finished on the 16th of May, and looks, according to Mr. Stillman, "as much like a second-class New England barn" as like any known school-house.

It appears, therefore, that the United States are making as fine a show at Vienna architecturally as morally, and in both respects our citizens are represented without regard to expense.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money continues very easy, both for call loans and discounts. On call the rates were 4 to 6 per cent, with most of the business at 5 per cent, and prime paper is taken at 6½ to 8 per cent. Currency loans are offered at 7 per cent for thirty to sixty days.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened with a fair degree of activity and animation, and a strong tone. Pacific Mail and Ohios advanced about 1 per cent, and the remainder of the list showed a slight improvement over the closing figures of Saturday. The strength, however, soon gave place to depression and lower prices, on account of the heavy offerings of stocks, chiefly Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohios, C. C. & I. C., New York Central, Lake Shore, and Rock Island by parties in Chicago and Boston, who wish to realize. Coal stocks also participated in the decline, and broke down ½ per cent. Towards midday, and after that time, there was a recovery from the lowest point of ¼ to 2⅜ per cent, but the full advance was not maintained late in the afternoon. The Pacific Mail report was much discussed to-day. At first the speculators were disposed to look upon it as more favorable than previously expected, but this feeling wore away afterwards. The decline in Western Union is attributed to a recent purchase with 16,000 shares of a reserved stock at par of interest held by the rival Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph line, the Atlantic & Pacific people doubtless marketing this stock at once. The break in Rock Island cannot really be accounted for in view of the recent favorable statement of the Company. Ohios have not recovered from the shock caused by the sale of $600,000 of bonds, and the change in the Wall street management.

GOLD

was quiet. The examination of the specie averages of the Associated Banks as reported on the Clearing House sheets of last Saturday, shows that the increase of $6,502,800 is distributed generally among all the banks, only one showing an increase of $1,000,000; two, of $450,000 each, and the remainder scattered about. This is explained by the theory that the bull clique on gold have been placing their large coin balance where it would do them the most good. This morning the gold market was made active and the premium ⅛ per cent lower by the adroit manipulation of the business of the Room through the broker who has been and still is identified with the bull party. The scheme became transparent in a short time, and the tone of the market recovered.

BONDS.

Governments continue firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour was rather more active in low grades, with some slight improvement in superfine. Sales, 800 brls; receipts, 19,295 brls. Holders of wheat early in the day advanced their prices on favorable news from London, but buyers refused to meet them. The market closed with a fairly active demand confined to good spring at full Saturday's prices. Common qualities were in demand for milling in the morning, but at the close quiet. Sales, 47,000 bu; receipts, 228,828 bu. Pork was quiet, but firm, with sales of 50 brls at $16.62½ for new mess. For future delivery, no transactions; $16.50 was bid for June, and $16.75 for July. Receipts, 2 pkgs. Lard was fairly active, and higher, with sales of 230 tcs at 8⅝c. for city. For future delivery, 500 tcs for June sold at 9 1-16c, and 1,500 tcs for July at 9 5-16c. 250 tcs prime new to arrive in July sold at 8⅞c. Receipts, 150 kegs and 159 pkgs. In cut meats a fair business was done, and prices generally ruled firm, with sales of 3,000 pickled shoulders at 7⅜@7½c; 10 tcs do at 8c; 1,000 hams on Saturday evening at 13½c. Receipts, 83 pkgs. Bacon was quiet, and prices rather unsettled. Long clear is quoted at 8@8⅛c, and short clear offered at 8½c.

SPRINGFIELD.

Filed Articles—A German Picnic Party Mobbed by a Gang of Roughs—College Commencement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The Virginia Protectionist Society of Cass County, an organization to prevent larceny, and the Collinsville Coal Mining Company, of Madison County, capital $50,000, filed articles of association to-day with the Secretary of State.

A disgraceful riot occurred near this city yesterday, at Kunz's brewery and lager-beer garden. The Turners, accompanied by their wives and children, had congregated there to engage in a picnic. A party of roughs from the Springfield Rolling Mills during the afternoon made their appearance on the ground, and soon kicked up a row, which became general, in which three policemen and ten other persons were badly hurt, but none fatally. The Turners were driven from the grounds, and the roughs held undisputed sway. Not a single arrest was made, nor has there been up to this time, although the ring-leaders are known.

The commencement exercises of the Bettie Stuart Institute are now in progress. The baccalaureate sermon to the young ladies graduating was preached last night by the Rev. C. D. Shaw, of this city. The literary address will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rev. Dr. Dickey, of St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, June 9.—Col. T. J. Prickett, late of the Quincy *Whig*, has purchased the printing office of Enoch Paine, Esq., of this city, and is now removing it to Paducah, Ky., where he proposes to publish a paper, in politics Republican.

The farmers of this county propose to hold a celebration on the 4th of July at the Fair Grounds, near here, on which occasion they have determined, in accordance with a circular received from the Executive Council of the Farmers' Grange of the State, to have a speech devoted exclusively to their interests instead of the usual political one, and to read a declaration of independence also furnished them from headquarters, which recites their independence from monopolies of all sorts, including political parties.

WATERSPOUT.

Six Soldiers, Several Settlers, and 28 Horses Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb. June 9.—A waterspout near Blackwood Creek buried a camp of United States cavalry. It came on five feet high, and drowned six soldiers and twenty-eight horses. Several settlers were also drowned and considerable stock perished. Dug-outs were washed away. Some soldiers, to save their lives, had to climb trees and remain there forty-eight hours.

The rains in this section have been heavier than known for years, but the damage is light.

Several persons were drowned here in a circuit of twenty miles within two weeks.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—For New England, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather are probable for Tuesday. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, falling barometer, fresh, and occasionally brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and increasing cloudiness with areas of rain. For the South Atlantic States, fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi light to fresh southerly and westerly winds generally, cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Northwest and Upper Lake region and southward to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley rising barometer, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather. For Tennessee and Kentucky winds veering to westerly and northwesterly with clearing weather.

Dudley's Accomplice.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—A. R. Wales, the accomplice of Dudley, the mail-check and draft thief, was before the United States Commissioner this morning, when he waived a hearing, and was committed to jail for trial.

W. R. Wales, charged by R. S. Dudley with being concerned in the extensive mail robberies and draft forgeries in all sections of the country, and now in jail here, is said to have made a confession, telling the whole story and throwing all the blame on Dudley, but the document is kept concealed.

FOREIGN.

Stormy Scenes in the Spanish Assembly.

The Margall Ministry Repudiated by the Cortes, and Figueras Called Upon to Resume.

Proclamation of a Spanish Federal Republic.

Our Relations with Mexico—Annexation Rumors.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 9.—Shortly after the passage of the resolution definitely proclaiming a Federal Republic, yesterday, the Cortes took a recess until evening, when Senor Pi y Margall proposed the following new Ministry, which was accepted by the Cortes in secret session, later: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor Pi y Margall; Minister of State, Senor Cervera; of Justice, J. Predical; of War, Estevanz; of Colonies, Sorni; of Finance, Corvapal; of Marine, Orciro; of Public Works, Palanca.

MADRID, June 9—Evening.—The session of the Cortes last night, was one of the stormiest on record. Owing to the confusion which prevailed in the Chamber, the closing of the doors a portion of the time, by which the reporters were excluded, and the late hour of adjournment, the morning papers were unable to obtain complete or correct reports of the proceedings, and many false rumors in consequence obtained currency. The statement, among others, that the Ministry proposed by Senor Pi y Margall was approved is incorrect. The House finally rejected his Ministry, and called on Senor Figueras to resume the control of the Government with his old Cabinet. The following is an accurate resume of the sitting:

The Cortes, after passing a resolution proclaiming the Republic, adjourned until evening for the purpose of completing the formation of a new Ministry. At 7 p. m. the House reassembled, and Senor Figueras opened the debate. He advised the Republicans to be united, and warned them that divisions in their ranks would prove fatal to the cause they held dear.

The question then came up whether the Ministers proposed by Senor Pi y Margall should be voted on en bloc or separately. An excited discussion followed, which was accompanied with frequent scenes of confusion. A motion was made to go into secret session. Senor Castelar protested. The Cortes, he said, owed it to the country that their proceedings should be public.

Senor Pi y Margall finally announced that, in view of the sad scenes of disorder, which he could only consider as an evidence of distrust, he would withdraw his list of Ministers. A great uproar followed, and could only be silenced by Senor Figueras, who rose to move that the Ministers be directly chosen by the Cortes. The motion for a secret sitting was then renewed and adopted, and at midnight the galleries were cleared and the reporters excluded. Around the palace the streets were filled with an excited throng, and within the chamber the greatest agitation prevailed. It was rumored at one time that an armed crowd had entered the palace and threatened to break into the hall. Moreover, a fight between military and people in the streets was momentarily expected.

Castelar and Figueras succeeded in restoring calm in the chamber, and exerted themselves to good effect in restraining the populace outside. There being no prospect of an agreement of the Deputies as to the composition of the new Ministry, Figueras, Castelar, and Margall were successively called upon to form one, but they either declined or failed in the task after repeated consultations. The whole Cortes finally appealed to Senor Figueras to remain in power with the old Cabinet, and he at last consented.

At 4 a. m. the doors were thrown open and the galleries were immediately filled. The Cortes proceeded to adopt a vote of confidence in the Figueras Ministry, and adjourned.

The proclamation of the Federal Republic was celebrated last night, at Barcelona, with illuminations and general rejoicings.

Capt.-Gen. Velarde has retired to Tortosa with the troops which remained faithful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 9.—The Alexandra Palace, near this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. It is reported that seven lives were lost.

LONDON, June 9—Evening.—The total loss by the burning of the Alexandra Palace is estimated at $3,000,000; insurance, $600,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of some workmen, who were repairing the zinc roof. No one was killed, as reported, but several were injured. The supply of water was scarce, hence the rapidity with which the fire spread. Within half an hour from the time the alarm was given the entire structure was enveloped in flames, and, one by one, the great domes by which it was surmounted fell in. The large organ was destroyed, but some valuable pictures and other works of art were saved.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Russell introduced a bill for the better government of Ireland, which abolishes the office of Lord Lieutenant; and provides that the voice of eight jurors out of twelve will suffice for a verdict. The object of the measure is to restrict the power of the priesthood and secure the conviction of criminals.

A dispatch from Dublin says that a great fire is raging in a timber-yard in that city. The crowd, whose object is to plunder, were interfering with the firemen and stoned them, and a detachment of police were ordered out to preserve order. The latter charged on the mob, wounding many. The Mayor of the city was hit by one of the stones. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the scene during the charge of the troops was fearful. Property to the value of $100,000 has already been destroyed.

ITALY.

ROME, June 9.—The funeral of Signor Ratazzi took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd of people. Many persons, to show their respect for the deceased statesman, displayed black flags from their residences.

MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Dr. D. H. Williams, who has resided in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, for two years past, has reached here and gives some account of affairs in that country. He confirms the capture of Gen. Lesado, the rebel chief, and states that it was believed that he was immediately shot.

In relation to Gen. Mackenzie's pursuit and attack on the Kickapoo Indians, on Mexican soil, Dr. Williams is of the opinion that there will be no serious complaint made on the part of the Mexican authorities, as the latter have long felt the necessity of some mutual arrangement between the two countries by which Indian marauders upon either side can be followed across the river and punished by the Mexicans, if the outrage is committed upon their soil, as well by the Americans, as in the Kickapoo affair. The Doctor apprehends that the Mexicans will use the latter as a precedent, and pursue fugitives on this side of the Rio Grande. They will be sure to avail themselves of the example set by the Americans, if not disavowed.

This may eventually lead to trouble, and plunge the frontier into a war. Such a result would, however, be hailed by many as desirable, as it would lead to the carving out of another fat slice from the "sick man" on our Southern border. There are, however, efforts being made by some of the leading parties on the Mexican side of the Rio, which may lead to a negotiation for the annexation of more Mexican territory, in order to strengthen the boundary-line, and by which Mexico will be enabled to pay her debts. The territory coveted for this purpose embraces the State of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, the north end of Durango, Sonora, and lower California, known as the Mexican frontier States. This would shorten the boundary-line one-half over the present meanderings of the Rio Grande, and leave a frontier that would be much more easily protected by both nationalities, whereas it is almost impossible to do so with the present boundaries. It would be a vast territory, with fine irrigable and mineral lands and pasturage, which are now nearly worthless to the Mexican people.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 9.—The *Gaceta* promulgates a decree by the Captain-General, giving the Colonization Society almost unlimited powers. The Chinamen whose contracts have expired are placed under charge and at the disposal of the Society until they have signed new contracts.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 9.—The payment of the first installment of the remaining milliard francs of war indemnity due to Germany on the 5th inst., was completed on Saturday last.

At the municipal election in Lyons yesterday, held under the act recently passed by the Assembly, 35 out of 36 radical nominees were chosen.

CANADA.

TORONTO, June 9.—During a high wind on Sunday, sparks from a chimney at the Lingon mines ignited the coal in the pit. The fire up to late on Sunday night showed no signs of abating. An explosion is feared, and the men refuse to approach the mines.

A fire at Rondeau, Ont., on Saturday night, destroyed Morris & Ash's extensive sawmills and shingle factory, together with upwards of one million feet of seasoned lumber. Loss, $75,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The Swedenborgian Convention at Cincinnati—Proceedings Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—At the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem this morning, the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is acknowledged that the right of selecting, electing, and ordaining ministers resides in an association or other general body of the Church.

WHEREAS, At the same time, it is proper that such election should receive the recognition and sanction of the Church at large; therefore,

Resolved, That ordaining ministers shall be consecrated by order of the General Convention on application of some Association or other General Body of the Church, and that an ordaining minister shall exercise function of his office only in such Association or General Body as shall have elected him its presiding minister, and during the time of such term of service, except when invited to officiate by the General Convention or by an Association, which is without an ordaining minister.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Convention to alter the Constitution accordingly.

These resolutions were adopted. A discussion of them explained their object to be the fixing of all the functions of an ordaining minister in the Association in which he may reside, and while he is performing professional duties. Upon severing his connection with the Association this function ceases, nor can he carry it with him to another association which he may join.

In the transaction of business the Convention moves slowly. It has not yet come to the proposed amendments to the Constitution. That one upon restraining heretical interpretation, which excited quite a breeze for a few moments on Saturday forenoon, may come up to-morrow, but it is more likely that, sharing the fate of several other matters, it will take reference to a committee for report at the next annual Convention. This evening is the last social meeting. All day to-morrow will be devoted to business.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The Convention, by a vote, indorsed the appropriation of a portion of the church fund to the publication of the theological writings of Swedenborg. The Executive Committee was authorized to purchase at its discretion, as the funds would warrant, copies of Dr. Tafel's interlinear translation of the Scriptures. The address of this Convention to the General Conference of the New Church of Great Britain, prepared by the Rev. James Reid, was adopted, to be forwarded through S. S. Seward. The Treasurer was directed to make the annual assessment on the various bodies represented in the Convention for defraying its expenses. The delegates to-night attend a social entertainment at a private residence on Mount Auburn.

The members of the Tract Society of the New Church had a meeting and referred to their President and Treasurer the resolution to unite with the American new Jerusalem Church Tract Society at Philadelphia. The Tract Society then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Chauncy Giles, New York City; Secretary, Albert Smith, Brooklyn; Treasurer, Nathan Hobart, New York.

Delegates to the Evangelical Alliance.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The Cincinnati branch of the Evangelical Alliance to-day appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York the coming fall: The Revs. W. E. McCure, R. M. Hatfield, B. L. Stanton, Reuben Jeffrey, Messrs. Hugh McBirney, A. L. Frazer, M. B. Hagans; Alternates, the Rev. Dr. Walden, Messrs. George F. Davis and W. J. Breedi.

THE JUDICIARY.

Additional Returns from the Recent Election—Report that the Supreme Court Will Resign in a Body.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Official returns from the following judicial circuits have been received at the office of the Secretary of State:

Second—Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, and Lake Counties; J. D. Murphy, 3,916; Charles Kellum, 3,212; majority for Murphy, 204.

Eighth—Knox, Henderson, and Warren Counties; Arthur Smith, 5,226; James H. Stewart, 2,395; majority for Smith, 2,931.

Ninth—Peoria and Stark Counties. James W. Cochrane, 2,275; H. B. Hopkins, 1,492; majority for Cochrane, 783.

Fourteenth—McLean and Ford Counties. Thomas Tipton, 2,975; Sames S. Ewing, 48.

Fifteenth—Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, and Douglass Counties. A. L. Davis, 4,965; Joseph Steele, 3,500; Pearson, 718; majority for Davis, 747.

The official returns from the Second and Fifth Grand Divisions have not been received. They are being hurried up so that Craig and Scholfield may be commissioned and be able to take their seats on the Supreme Bench at Mt. Vernon, where the Court is now in session.

In this connection the *Register* this afternoon has an editorial based upon the report that the members of the Supreme Court of the State will, in a body, tender their resignations on the ground that the defeat of Judge Lawrence reflects as much upon their actions, and is as much in condemnation of them as upon Judge Lawrence for the opinion which gave such offence to the farmers was concurred in by the whole Court.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 9.—The official count of Bureau County on Supreme Court Judge gives Craig 1,599 majority, which is much larger than has been reported.

GENESEO, Ill., June 7.—Henry County's official majority for Judge Craig is 482, besides thirty-one votes for him which are illegal on account of misspelling the name.

THE FIRE ERA.

Serious Conflagration at Newburg, N. Y.—Loss, $250,000.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 9.—A large fire is raging in Front street, in this city. It commenced at 9 o'clock, in William O'Mailler & Co.'s storehouse and communicated to their barge Newburgh. The cargo and storehouse were destroyed. The fire extended northward and the coal yard of D. S. Waring, the barrel factory of James C. French, and several other buildings were destroyed. The store house of Edwin T. Skidmore is now burning, and the fire threatens to sweep the entire river front of the city. The damage thus far inflicted cannot be less than $500,000. Mayor Shutes has telegraphed to Poughkeepsie for help.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 9.—LATER.—The fire is now under control. The barge Newburg is drifting up the river, and is still burning, with a large cargo. The following property was destroyed: W. O. Mailler & Co.'s storehouse and barge, Hudson River Hotel, French's barrel factory, the property owned by James W. Taylor, and Daniel S. Warring's coal yard, Andrew Little's carpenter shop, and several other and smaller buildings. It cannot be ascertained to-night the exact amount of losses and insurance. The total loss is estimated at $250,000. The cause of the fire is not known. Several passengers were rescued from the barge Newburgh in small boats. One lady jumped overboard, but was rescued.

Midnight.—The fire is still burning, but confined to the limits already stated. The losses are generally covered by insurance. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

WASHINGTON.

Proposition to Annex Guatemala to the United States.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, Advised to Resign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S THORNY PATH.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The friends of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, here state that, in view of the wide currency given to the scandals of his early private life, he has been advised to resign. The argument used is, that while his change of name will not invalidate his claim to a seat in the Senate, and, also, that his present anomalous domestic relations may not be sufficient ground for expulsion, still it is advisable that the State of Oregon should not be represented by a Senator whose influence will be paralyzed by the misfortunes which surround him. It is not believed, however, that Mitchell will resign, but will endeavor to make as plausible a statement as possible, consistent with the charges made against him.

SHAD FISHERIES.

Upward of a million of young shad, hatched by the Fish Commissioner, now employed in the artificial propagation of fish at this point, have just been forwarded to the head-waters of the Kanawha, whence it is asserted the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers will be stocked with this breed. N. W. Clark, Fish Commissioner of Michigan, is now here for the purpose of transporting young shad to his State, with the view of propagating them there.

THE POLARIS.

There has been so much speculation and gossip about the story of the Polaris disaster that the Secretary of the Navy has concluded to publish not only the report of the Commission, now engaged in making inquiry of the survivors, but the evidence in full of the most important witnesses. In this way the Secretary thinks the people will be able to judge for themselves as to whether the orders of the Department were obeyed by those in command of the expedition. The evidence of Capt. Tyson and several of the other officers was taken in short-hand, and is exhaustive in all the material points of the voyage of the Polaris. Secretary Robeson expects to complete the examination to-morrow. The report will be prepared by the Secretary himself, and before its publication will be submitted to the President. It is stated at the Navy Department that the evidence will hardly sustain the reports of the interviews, said to have been with some of the survivors at St. Johns, and extensively published in the newspapers.

NO CHOLERA.

The statement telegraphed from here to the effect that there are several cases of sporadic cholera in this city is incorrect. There is at present an unusual number of cases of diarrhea, and cholera morbus, some prevailing in aggravated forms, but none with the violent and unmistakable symptoms of cholera proper. No deaths are known to have occurred from these maladies this season, and prominent physicians are of the opinion that they are caused mainly by sudden changes of temperature. In view of the possible appearance of the cholera this summer, it is desirable, however, that every precaution should be taken against the effects of sudden atmospheric changes and the use of improper food.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

The Attorney-General has decided that the railroad bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi River at LaCrosse is to be located by the Company and not by the Secretary of War, but that, in its construction, the Secretary of War has a supervisory power as to the security of navigation and the convenience of access by other railways.

THE CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

So great has been the falling off in trade upon the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal since the Canal Company increased its tolls, that the boatmen, finding the bulk of coal and other trade leaving them and starvation and ruin staring them in the face, and no relief coming from the Canal Board, have been forced to reduce their transportation charges 10 cents per ton.

MORE MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Arrangements have been completed and bonds filed at the Post-Office Department for the establishment of nearly 150 new money-order post-offices on the 1st of July, most of which will be in the Western and Southern States. This is somewhat less than the number of similar offices established at the same period last year.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following Internal Revenue appointments have been made: Gaugers, Sanford H. Parsons, Second District, Minnesota; William G. Rodes, Third District, Kentucky; Samuel McFadden, for Kansas.

THE POLARIS EXAMINATION.

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the Secretary of the Navy is continuing his examination of the Polaris survivors, the *Daily Chronicle* says: "It has leaked out that Capt. Buddington was the main cause of the failure of the expedition, and with him rests the responsibility of having jeopardized the lives of the Tyson-Meyers party and eight others. Shortly after the death of Capt. Hall, when all the discipline of the ship became lax, and each appeared to work 'on his own hook,' he became intoxicated, and, with a pistol in his hand, drove the floe-of-ice party from the ship, giving them a quantity of provisions, and then deliberately deserted them. This story is entirely different from the one recently published, that the separation of the Polaris from the ice was accidental instead of being with premeditation." The official statement which is promised is based on the testimony, and will give the facts in the case. The examination continues, and will probably be ended to-day.

The Polaris investigation is now conducted in the large boat-house south of the Admiral's office with closed doors. The Tallipoosa, having left here last night with the Esquimaux families of Joe and Hanson, bound for the cooler climate of Maine, the remainder of the ice-floe party were transferred from the Frolic to the store-ship Relief this morning, where they will remain until the investigation is concluded. The Frolic left this afternoon for New York.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia have decided the case of Daines against Charles Hale. The defendant was Consul-General in Egypt, and by virtue of his office exercised judicial powers in seizing certain goods in which Daines had an interest. Judge Carter in delivering the decision of the Court, overruled the demurrer, holding that a Consul had under law and treaty been clothed with judicial powers.

In the case of Farragut against the ship Metropolis and others, a prize case in which an award of over $1,000,000 has been made by the arbitrators, Gen. Butler moved for an affirmance of the award. Mr. Corwin for the Government filed a motion, requiring the arbitrators to file in court the evidence, particularly that of Admirals Porter and Bailey, and also inquiring whether the steamer McRea having been built and used by the United States from whom she was taken, should be destroyed. The motion was overruled and the award of the arbitrators affirmed.

In the District Court to-day the case of Collins against the Florida prize case was argued on motion to dismiss the libel filed by the Government, on the ground that the seizure having taken place in a Brazilian port was illegal. Gen. Butler appeared for the libellant and Corwin and Judge Fisher for the Government. Judge Humphreys overruled the motion and referred the case to Gen. Mussey to take testimony. The Florida never reached any port in the United States, having been lost or purposely scuttled on the way.

ANOTHER ANNEXATION SCHEME.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Washington special says that there is a growing feeling among officials for the annexation of Guatemala to the United States, and that two citizens of the former country, accompanied by its accredited Minister, has assured President Grant of the desire of the people for annexation, and of their anxiety to know when such a result could be reached.

The Cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The cholera is believed to be on the increase, though there is no marked increase in the mortality since last week. The interments at Elmwood have been fifty-five, against twenty-six for the corresponding week last year, and an average of nineteen during the past year.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

First Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

Information for the Mayor, Council, and People.

The Grand Work Accomplished in a Year.

Over Ten Thousand Volumes Will Soon Be on the Shelves.

The New Library Building—Financial Statement.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library beg leave to herewith present to your honorable body their first annual report. The act of the General Assembly of the State, passed March 7, 1872, by virtue of which the Public Library has been established (Sec. 7), requires that the Board shall make, on or before the second Monday in June of each year, an annual report to the City Council, "stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June; the various sums of money received from the Library fund, and from other sources; and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out; and the general character and kind of such books, with other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest."

The Board of Directors, in accordance with the statute above named, have compiled for the purpose the statistics in detail, which are herewith presented in the form of reports from the standing committees of the Board, and statements prepared by the Secretary of the Board, showing in detail the progress the undersigned have been making in regard to the trust assigned them by your selection.

As individuals, the members of your body need little information as to the widely-published fact that

THE READING-ROOM

of the Library was opened to the people on the first day of January last. But, in making this first official communication, it is only proper that the public record should show what has been officially done. The undersigned, therefore, beg leave to state that as soon as the Board of Public Works proceeded (under the ordinance of April, 1872, passed by your body), establishing the Chicago Public Library, and set apart the rooms now occupied as temporary quarters, the Board made the necessary preparations to open a public reading-room. Accordingly, a catalogue was prepared of some of the leading publications in Europe and America—consisting of periodical, magazine, and newspaper issues—with which to furnish the visitors.

THE COST INCURRED

was equal to an annual rate of about $2,600, in making which they were assisted by the Comptroller, Mr. Burley, in anticipation of the receipt of moneys to be collected from the tax of 1872, to be set apart under the law as a Library fund, and which is to be expended under the direction of this Board. As soon, therefore, as the rooms provided were turned over to this Board, and at as early a day as the same could be done, the reading-room was thrown open, and the 1st day of January, 1873, will always be remembered in the annals of our city as a day from which will date a broader intellectual culture of the masses of our population.

STATISTICAL.

The accompanying papers appended, of the statistics of the Library, prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Wickersham, will show that since the opening of the reading-room the total number of visitors has been 50,038—that the number has reached a daily average of 331 visitors; the weekly average has been 2,319, and the monthly number or average has been 10,007 up to the 1st day of June.

The whole number of issues of periodicals to readers has been 33,986; the number of daily issues has been 225; weekly issues, 1,575; and monthly issues, 6,797.

It should be noted as a fact in favor of the success attending this movement, so far, that the work has more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the Free Library in large cities as an educational institution. In no single instance, within the knowledge of the Board, has a citizen visited the reading-rooms since the opening without some expression of his

SURPRISE AND GRATITUDE

at the manifest beneficence of which this municipal liberality is to be an inexhaustible source.

It is supplying to thousands of the young and old of both sexes in the city the opportunity of that mental improvement denied them by a hard fortune, or by penury and indigence. To whole classes it affords opportunity and means of employing idle time in the gratification of the most laudible inclinations. And the essential character of the beneficence will always be in this: That its blessings are distributed among the very classes who, thrown upon the world without other counsellors or friends than those of books, are easily led aside into haunts of vice and folly—wasting time in places of ill reputation, contracting habits of crime and ignorance such as disgrace our modern civilization.

THE LIBRARY PROPER

has not yet been opened to the general public. It is open to any visitors, however, who desire to see the progress the Board is making in the accumulation of books. The "tank" is estimated as equal to a capacity of holding 17,000 volumes with the shelves as now arranged.

THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES

now on the shelves has reached a total of 6,852. This shows an increase since the 1st of January of some 4,000 volumes. We have a large number of valuable pamphlets, amounting to 3,222. Of the books the Board have only purchased 978 volumes—the rest, some 5,874 volumes, came as free gifts to this Library from the people of England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, and about 2,500 volumes are nearly all gifts from citizens of Chicago.

FROM ENGLAND

we have received, of the national collection there set on foot after our great fire, some 3,530 volumes. There is still to be received a special contribution of some 1,000 or 1,200 volumes, the gift of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., and a few friends. The English Patent-Office reports, which have been presented by the English Patent-Office Commissioners, number some 2,800 volumes, the binding of which, in London, this Board has ordered through its agent, Mr. John Robson, at a cost of about $8,000. We are not in possession of any precise data for estimating the number of other volumes in the collection made for the foundation of this Library in England, but we are advised that several more cases, shipped by our agent, Mr. Robson, are now on their way to Chicago. It is probable that the entire English gift will, when all the books are received, amount to at least 7,000 volumes. These, with the number of books in the German collection, as well as those received from other sources, will make a grand total of some 10,752 volumes; and this, too, it may be said, without as yet making any considerable draft upon our income, except for the few named.

And here would be an appropriate place to formally express to all the contributors abroad for their efforts in founding this Library in Chicago since the fire, as a "mark of their sympathy," the profound sense of gratitude so generally felt by all classes, had it not already been done as well by this Board, as by the Chief Magistrate of the city, Mr. Medill. It is for the Common Council to say what other recognition or acknowledgment is proper under the circumstances.

We think it may be safely asserted, in respect to all this collection, that rarely, if ever, has so large a collection of books been made of rarer merit or greater value than those now brought together in the "Iron Tank," improvised into a temporary place of reception, under circumstances which give to the collection an interest never before associated with the foundation of a public library.

VALUE OF BOOKS.

The Board of Directors, in estimating the commercial value of the books already on our shelves, for the purpose of insuring against fire, have directed a policy of fire insurance to be taken out for $10,000. The probable value is $15,000 or $20,000.

But the principal value of many of the works will scarcely bear any pecuniary estimate. Some are editions or works of which no duplicates exist to be purchased. Thus, the English Government sends 212 volumes, large octavo size, of their memorials and chronicles and calendars of State papers, of correspondence and public transactions with all the civilized countries of the globe, from the earliest periods of their history. These, published by the Master of the English Rolls, under authority of a special act of Parliament passed in the year 1800, have occupied hundreds of transcribers and translators in all languages, at a cost of time and money which preclude the utter possibility of such a thing being ever undertaken as a private enterprise.

The complete set of the English Patent-Office reports, with some 77,000 specifications, and 2,800 volumes, besides the annual additions of 140 volumes each year, can scarcely ever go into a private owner or publisher's hands, and there are but three or four complete sets in the public libraries of this country. The University of Oxford, that most ancient seat of English learning, has made up and sent to Chicago a collection of books, which—aside from the literary merit of the works sent—are, in style of bindings and typographical appearance and workmanship, of a value which, for the same number of books, could scarcely be replaced in case of loss. The Board feel, in view of all that has been thus done for the city

BY STRANGERS,

in respect to the Library, great anxiety as to what is yet to be done by ourselves. The real work of opening this Library has yet to be accomplished, both as to books and binding. Before the Library can be opened, so as to distribute books and become a lender to the thousands who will become readers of them, a large sum of money—say at least $10,000—must be expended in purchasing, to place upon the shelves some 10,000 volumes of the prose works of fiction, of writers of tales, novels, works of biography, and history; or, in other words, the cheaper popular literature of the day. These works, according to the experience of other public libraries of this country, constitute 76 to 78 per cent of all the works called for, and that are taken to be read by the masses of a city population. Of such works we have as yet comparatively few. We are fortunate, however, in having already accumulated more in the value than in the quantity of the works accumulated. In such a library as we are establishing, the character of the books already on our shelves are a proper nucleus in the formation of a great metropolitan library; and a necessary foundation upon which the "walls" of the future "edifice" should be raised.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Before the Board can open the Library to the general public, even for the purpose of reading the works in the rooms, a new building with more ample accommodations is a necessity which the public must accept as inevitable.

Fortunately, the difficulty of providing for this want will probably be solved as soon as the funds can be found to purchase the books necessary to begin its operations in lending out to borrowers. The Board have acquired sufficient knowledge of the works of other libraries, at Boston and at Cincinnati, to be satisfied from their own experience that very different accommodations will be required for assistants from those furnished by the Board of Public Works in the present temporary quarters.

IT IS A FORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE,

in all this progress we have been making, that public opinion from the very first indicated the old Post-Office site as a proper location, and the building itself, as being in dimensions and symmetry of style and architecture, adapted to fulfill all requirements of a new Public Library building. Upon an examination of the condition of the walls and foundations, they were found equal in strength to a restoration of a building in style and proportions the same as before. The United States, after selecting another site for its future use, had no need of the one abandoned, except for an Appraiser's warehouse or store for goods, and this required for convenience a river or water front. The suggestions of the public mind were at once acted upon, and conveyed to the United States Treasury Department by some citizens of Chicago, who at once opened a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, with the object of accomplishing what was desired.

The effort,—in which the members of your honorably body, united with the Mayor, Mr. Medill, the members of the Board of Education, and also the Board of Directors,—in an application to Congress for an exchange with the United States of the late Bridewell lot on the Chicago River, for the Post-Office site, and building, on the corner and Dearborn streets, resulted, as your honorable body is probably aware, in the passage of the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, authorizing the exchange to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the difference in the value between the two pieces of ground. Jurisdiction having been ceded to the United States by an act of the Legislature of this State, according to the conditions of the act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed the Hon. Thomas Drummond and Norman B. Judd, the Commissioners on behalf of the Government, and the Mayor appointed, with your concurrence, Thomas Hoyne and Edwin H. Sheldon on the part of the city. The four Commissioners thus appointed chose as the fifth person the Hon. John G. Rogers, who then organized, and the first step was then taken in the proceedings. This Commission, after several sessions, and the careful examination of several experts in knowledge as to the value of real estate in Chicago, recently submitted their full report in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the same is now before him, subject to his approval. The Board do not entertain a doubt but that the Secretary will accept the judgment of the Commission appointed to ascertain the value of the property. And thus it will be settled that the exchange intended by Congress and the municipal authorities, as well as the whole municipal public of Chicago, will soon follow in full consummation of these proceedings.

The two acts, the act of Congress and the act of the General Assembly in this State, in furtherance of the general object, are about to be ratified by a concurrence of all interests, State and National, in which there seems to have been a unanimity of action rarely attained from the first.

This Board entertain the most reasonable and well-grounded confidence that for several years at least, with a proper adaptation of the area of space contained within the present wall of the old Post-Office site and building, that its restoration can be made to furnish ample and convenient accommodation for all the business to be done, and for business assistants, besides allowing the necessary halls, alcoves, and galleries, in which the shelves and books of the Library can be arranged. But, while expressing this opinion as to what may be done for some years to come, let us not be understood as saying that, with a well-arranged reading-room equal to the present demand,—fitted up for the general public on the main floor of the building, that there is any more room *at present* than what may be needed, taking into account the nature of the work to be done within the first one or two years in preparing the general library, with a view to the extent of the public demand, and the accession of new matter within that time.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY.

The Board now call your attention to the financial condition of this trust.

The law requires we should state the various sums of money received from the Library fund, and how the same has been expended:

Briefly, we may state that the Board has drawn from the Library fund for all expenses up to June 1, including costs of the purchase of books, $7,204.44; and they have expended the same amount. The report of the Secretary, accompanying this report, will show all the different items of this expenditure.

As your honorable body is aware, the future success of the Library, in a great measure, will depend on the levy and collection of the tax provided by law, not to exceed the one-fifth of a mill upon the valuation of the taxable property of the city, and to be collected and set apart annually as a Library fund. As a result of the first year (1872) since the act took effect, the tax should produce the sum total of $56,839.49 on a total valuation of a city property equal to $284,197,430, as shown by report of our Committee on Finance.

The amount actually collected on the first year (1872) and credited to Library fund by the Comptroller to June 1 is	$20,907.71
And deducting our expenses	7,204.44
There should be a balance now in the Treasury, subject to the order of this Board, of the sum of	$13,703.27

But the City Comptroller feels compelled, under the order of your honorable body, passed some time ago, to charge against this balance to our library fund some $14,428.62, leaving a present balance against our fund of $725.35. This charge against the Library fund is to reimburse the city the expense incurred in fitting up the present "temporary quarters" occupied in the Tank and over the temporary City Hall, for reading-rooms and library purposes. The sum thus deducted and charged against this fund at any other period in the existence of the institution could be borne with less detriment than at this early stage of its progress, but now it proves a matter of serious embarrassment. The same sum expended in books for the Library at this time, if the building afforded the necessary accommodation, would enable the Board to open and put the books of the Library into circulation. The Board deem it necessary, to a proper discharge of the trust reposed in them, to here interpose definitely

THEIR OBJECTION TO THIS CHARGE.

In doing so, they desire to impute no blame to any officer of the city, or your honorable body, in respect to the manner in which it has arisen. The whole enterprise of the library from its first inception has received the most cordial support of all branches of the City Government. And to the Mayor, especially, the Board of Public Works, and the City Comptroller, for their promptitude of spirit and fertility of resource in promoting this work to the utmost extent of their ability, this Board now express, as they have always done, their profound sense of the obligations under which they have been placed as to the success that has so far attended their efforts.

The question is one arising out of the peculiarity of circumstances in which the city found itself placed.

THE HONOR AND CREDIT

of the municipal government was necessarily engaged to accept the munificent gifts offered by a foreign people and government to establish a free library in Chicago after our great fire. The organization of this Board after the movement abroad had been set on foot, and its importance understood, was a way out of the difficulty, and the Free Library Law was enacted as the work of the people.

By reference to the ordinance of April 1, 1872, establishing a Free Library under the State law, it is expressly declared: "That there shall be provided and set apart, under the direction of the Board of Public Works, a room for the reception of any books that may be donated or procured for such library, until a permanent location be otherwise provided."

It will be found that this Board is vested by the law of their organization (Sec. 5) "with exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and the construction of any library building;" and the same section declares that "all moneys received for such library shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn for by the proper officers of said city upon the properly-authenticated vouchers of the Library Board."

In a simply technical and legal point of view, the Board cannot recognize a charge or expense which was never incurred by them as a Board in the construction of either a library building, or the accomplishment of any other one of the several objects within the letter or purview of the statute. This Board do not feel authorized to assume a charge against their trust, in violation of law, nor any charge, unless the clearest authority exists to authorize it.

The Committee of Finance, through the Hon. S. S. Hayes, to whom was committed the special examination of the subject as Chairman, has reported against it, and we trust that, under all the circumstances, the whole charge may be paid out of the general treasury.

Your honorable body, in view of what has already been said in this report as to a "New Library Building," the probability of an early abandonment of the present "temporary quarters," and that the city corporation will take the buildings the ground upon which they stand belonging to the city, and make the property and rooms available for other purposes, This Board are without either the authority to act or the means of making either land or improvement useful to the library. Upon the latter fund the whole $14,000 capital expended falls as a dead loss without the return of a cent on the investment. And it is under such circumstances as these that this Board submit it as a question of law as well as of equity, whether the whole expense of the temporary quarters, fitted up by the Board of Public Works according to the express language of the city ordinance, "as a room for the reception of any books that may be donated or procured for such library," shall now fall upon "the Free Library Fund," or remain as it has hitherto remained—the gift of the corporation in behalf of the general object?

And, even if this be not a free gift, it is at most a question of rent that should be charged for the temporary occupation of city property, and with this expression of the views entertained by the Board, the whole question is respectfully submitted for your consideration as one vitally affecting the constituency you represent.

IN CONCLUSION,

it may not be considered improper to say that while this is the first official report ever made by this Board to the City Council, it may be the last in respect to the official existence of some of its members. According to the constitution of the Board, the terms of office of three of its members are about to expire on the 1st day of July next. We cannot close the connection that has existed without a tender of our congratulations that such an institution as the Public Library has been founded by your efforts. The present administration of our Municipal Government, coming in immediately after the great fire of 1871,—had it no other claim upon the gratitude or remembrance of posterity?—will always remain associated with the origin and establishment of the most imperishable memorial of our present civilization, as well as the spirit and energy of our sorely-chastened and ever-to-be-loved city.

Lamartine, twenty-five years ago, writing in utter despair of the condition of the workingmen of France, on account of their low tastes and imperfect intelligence, cries out: "Libraries, for the people are wanted!—Books in the hands of the women, the girls, and the children by each fireside!! Books to be made the visitors, the hosts, the guests, and the friends of the workman's home! Books in every house in the evening hours,—in rain, and in winter,—making home the centre of affection and virtue! Pleasing communion must be found with the great minds who, in all ages, have best understood, felt, written, or sung the human heart!! To do this, books must be made cheap, and cost little," etc.

Thus, what this good man and great writer proposed to accomplish, by cheapening the *cost* of publication of books, in France, will soon be accomplished in this city by the Free Library Law, without any cost whatever to the people. The treasures of all knowledge contained in books will be dispensed in free and equal abundance to all,—the same as the sun dispenses its light,—and the infinite magnificence of Heaven is within the reach of all ages, and every human intelligence blessed under that of God's.

THOS. HOYNE, Pres.,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,
JAS. W. SHEAHAN,
S. S. HAYES,
ROBERT F. QUEAL,
DANIEL L. SHOREY,
WILLARD WOODARD,
HERMAN RASTER,
Board of Trustees Chicago Public Library.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1873.

THE TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

DECATUR, Ill., June 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the smoke passes away, we may begin to look over the battle-field, and count up the slain, and bury them.

I happened to be in Springfield when they were forming the new judicial circuits, and I was then amazed at the unanimous consent of both political parties in fixing up the Twenty-first Circuit. *That* was the one strong Democratic district in the State, and it was, with a smile and a bow, gracefully handed over to the Democracy as a suitable place to elect a Democratic Judge.

In strict pursuance of that little arrangement, the small party wire-pullers in the seven counties of that district went to work, and packed a Democratic convention, and, with a yawp and guzzle of the genuine "old sod-corn" nominated their man. Then commenced all the old party war-cries, gags, and tricks. The cliques were like little bees, and all the old Democratic stand-bys were loudly called upon to "stand by the nominee," "don't bolt," and, "if you do bolt, never mind, we'll remember you."

After the first hoop-la was over, sensible Democrats began to speak out, and say, "I object," and so the freemen went to work, put the Hon. J. C. Allen on the track, and elected him. Behold the result! The democratic party in this stronghold is dead and buried, and the Republican party went down in the same grave. The *people* are now to the front, and I doubt if a purely political nominee can ever again be elected in any township in those seven counties.

I extend you, my dear TRIBUNE, my hand on this political funeral, and acknowledge the invaluable aid that we have received in this noble work from your able, fearless, and independent paper.

Republicans now cannot get enough of their claqueurs together in Southern Illinois to hold a convention, and the old Democratic leeches have just been wiped out in the most merciless manner. Therefor, thanking a kind heaven, I am your AMICUS.

The committee which is being formed at London for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late John Stuart Mill will most likely include Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Salisbury, Sir H. Mayne, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. H. Spencer, and Prof. Cairnes.

WASHINGTON.

The Next Presidency—Morton at the Springs, Repairing His Boiler.

The Chief-Justiceship—Mooted Men: Hoar, Drummond, Curtis, Cushing.

The Grangers' Revolt—Transportation Skittle-Sharps.

An Account of Barlikon—The Arkansas Tooth-Picking Bench—Points of Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1873.

THE NEXT RACE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

There are some who believe that old party lines may be maintained as far off as 1876, and these spend time discussing the probabilities of the succession. The first question put is, whether Grant will run again. Those who argue that he will, hold that he has the passion of office, no sense of coyness, nor respect for the habit of previous Presidents, and can rely upon his patronage and the jealousy of other aspirants, for a re-election. Such reasons belong, for the main part, to that wing of the Democratic party which is so accustomed to defeat that it never sees a bit of blue sky, and believes the worst to be inevitable.

Gen. Grant probably entertains no notion of running again, and, if he did, he would be obliterated. Within his party are men who will relinquish the chance for the Presidency once out of turn,—never twice; for four years is a great division of human life to an American politician at the period when one gets the prospect of the White House in his focus. Gray hairs, shakiness, stiff joints, and the symptoms of apoplexy, and wait four years? Forbid it, the Providence which watches over Morton, Conkling, Blaine, and——

HAMILTON FISH.

"Do you know that old Fish is amongst the volunteers for the Presidency?" said a high official to me a week ago. "By George, his prospects are as good as any of them. Suppose the money-interest of the country throws the vote in '76, as it did without division in '72, wouldn't it pitch upon Fish as about the safest man in the Cabinet? And he has got to every honor by the silent slide which he seems to be waiting to take now. Governor of New York, Senator, and Secretary of State, he occupied all these places almost without a canvass. His place is about the only one in the country where he might have a positive policy, and at the right time, by a pop at Mexico, or some other part, get the veering and volatile half of mankind enthusiastic for him. And do you notice that, whereas he had given up his house, and declared in solemn earnest that he would leave Washington at the beginning of the second term, he has now retaken the Morgan mansion, and his wife has exerted herself this winter as never before to entertain with cost and splendor unequaled here? Grant is giving Fish more of his time than he used to. They ride out together, and look owly."

"There's nothing new in that last," said I. "It comes from getting up early in the morning to study the Constitution and the Manual of Congress——water."

And has it come to this, that the Secretary of State, with all that family-tree behind him, beginning with Petrus Stuyvesant's wooden-leg, and running down through Preserved Fish,—one of the noblest Elders of the hed who ever blew his nose between Psalms,—has he been playing possum? In that high, columnar heard, in the tulipy rudescence of that interminable nose, do we see the worm in the bud, the Presidency on the brain? "And he said, 'Follow me, and I will make you Fish-ers of men!'"

GOV. MORTON

has gone out to Hot Springs, taking along his clerk of committee and private secretary, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, a shrewd, secret-keeping, polite man of affairs. When Morton went aforetime, he had a calvary escort from Little Rock to the Springs. Now he dictates letters and hangs on to the empyrean with strong-willed hope. Nothing can compensate a man for the private station so much as the sufferings of an ambitious man close at hand to the Presidency. Here is a Senator and Governor, whose grip, sway, and force all admit, laboring at the rough wilderness springs, in broken health, not to pacify Heaven, but to be President,—to join that mighty line of citizen-magistrates which is, on the whole, the best average lot of rulers known to history,—the cleanest shaved, the most round-headed, and the least bloody-minded. It is a big ambition, and this man in particular is big enough to take a hand in the match. The ablest trait, as well as the newest, in Morton's character, is his trucedoing. Other men quarrel at critical times of pride; he concludes peace in the moment of victory, and turns the balance to the account of fame. He can suffer without losing fortitude, and be full of mental pain without despondence. Renewal is the power of the highest vitalities,—to grow green and new upon the dead stump of a former self, as this man is seeking to do at the Hot Springs; to bridge over the gap between paralysis and the sceptre, and enter the course amongst the stud with a broken limb like "Longfellow's" last game encounter.

Morton is fortunate in his locality as a Presidential aspirant. Indiana has never had a President, and it is the dividing State of the present Union, midway between corporations and grangers, capital and agriculture, and better situated toward the South, of which Louisville is the Key, than any Republican State. Morton is related to formidable questions of the hour by this fact; while Blaine, Fish, Conkling, and the rest are better acquainted with the needs of the British Provinces. He has about cloven the sconce of Mr. Conkling already from the Nave to the Chaps, and set his head upon our battlements, where it can be seen very well curied. It would therefore seem that, if party lines continue as at present, and Hygeia grants her favors to this old gallant, Morton will stand at the pole in the next race.

But John Logan says he shan't be President. His goose is therefore cooked. There is no more use of his scalding himself in boiling water, for Logan says he shan't be President. He kicked the great martyr Caldwell in the bone and cuticle of persecution, and for this Mr. Logan has registered a Methodist oath that he shan't be President.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Who shall be Chief Justice? This question is of concern to the legal fraternity wherever the English language prevails. It passes the boundaries of the States, and goes to Europe, where we owe $2,500,000,000. A sordid, soggy Administration may bequeath itself to posterity in a Chief Justice merely amenable and worthless, and offensive to his brethren.

A very considerable body of silent, perhaps influential, gentlemen hope that Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, may receive this honor. It is urged in his favor that he has the experience, the learning, and the health to illustrate the rank, and remain long in it. He has been Judge, Attorney-General, Congressman I think, and was nominated Justice, but withdrawn because of the opposition of the carpet-baggers. He is very nearly handsome; that is, he has clear, true-blue eyes; rosy color, alive with temperance; a manly, well-proportioned body, over the better size; and teeth a little too white for Carkerish. If this be a compliment to the dentist instead of the Judge, forward a bill to both of them. Judge Hoar's head is both full and level. He is orthodox, methodical, reflective, and of bold, out-spoken character. New England has had but one Chief Justice, Oliver Ellsworth, and he was of Connecticut.

A Western community of lawyers and laymen, of quietude and appreciation, not unlike Judge Hoar's well-wishers, hope that Judge Drummond, of Illinois, may take up Mr. Chase's mantle. Without doubt, the better opinion of the country is inquisitive as to these two men.

CONVERSATION.

"The President," said a Justice recently in my hearing, "says he will appoint the best man he can find with regard to qualification, and without regard to party. He probably does not mean this; for, if he did, there could be but one man to name."

"And that is——?"

"Benjamin Curtis, of Boston, a Democrat. I think none of my brethren will gainsay this opinion. Curtis used to be on the Supreme Court Bench, and he left it to make some money at the practice of law. Having succeeded in this, I suppose he would now accept the Chief Justiceship; but there is no chance of Grant giving it to him."

I inquired of this Justice as to the lawyer-like Senators of our day.

"Oh!" said he, "nobody in the Senate practices law before the Supreme Court except Edmunds. Hendricks used to plead regularly while in the Senate, and a fine lawyer he is. Reverdy Johnson was even more constant at our Court. He is a natural lawyer. If anybody will open, and he can come in second to make the main argument, he will say about all that there is in the case, just picking it up by ear, and constructing his argument in the court-chamber. The most anxious men on the Bench for the Chief Justiceship are Miller and Swayne; but Miller has gone to Europe, and probably lost his chance. We told him so before he started."

"Has Caleb Cushing any prospect of the succession?"

"It would be hard to say what he has not a prospect for, if he was not above 70 years of age; for all periods and Presidents appear to bring grist to his mill. He does not, however, answer Grant's requirements, in that he is not a lawyer. I should call Cushing a learned layman, not a learned lawyer. His head is full of a great many things, of which the law is not the most perfectly acquired. I remember leaving court with Chief Justice Taney when I first heard Cushing plead, and I said that it must be my fault, but I could not see a jurist, or a lawyer either, in Caleb Cushing. 'Why,' responded Taney, 'no lawyer accuses Cushing of being a profound lawyer.'"

In the present state of the struggle between corporate power and producers, location in the Chief Justice becomes a notable point at issue. A Western man, uncontaminated with railroads, might naturally lean an ear to the agricultural people's cry. A certain type of Eastern lawyer regards the Granger movement as Jacobin in its character, and would come to the Bench with as insurmountable a prejudice against it as Chief-Justice Taney entertained toward Abolitionists.

COST OF HOUSEKEEPING M. C.'S.

Here are the house-rents of some of the great magnates who cannot live without the addition of back pay:

Mr. Boutwell, board for self and family, $140 a month. Senator Sargent, California, house-rent $1,000 per annum. Mr. Morrell, of Maine, new house cost $14,000, or about $900 a year. Henry Wilson, Vice-President, boarded at the Washington House, for many years, at the rate of $70 a month. Ditto Bingham. Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pays $1,200 a year house-rent, furnished. John Sherman boards at Hamilton House, with wife, for $180 a month. The average Congressman spends in Washington City, during the year, about $4,000; and nearly all the Eastern and part of Western members save and take home about $2,000 per annum. Men like Chandler, Stockton, Hooper, and Stewart spend probably $12,000 to $20,000 per annum, but are exceptions.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

You may get out of the fog as to the late Arkansas muddle by remembering that the wickedest man in the United States, measured by his official responsibility, is Jack McClure, late of Ohio, Chief Justice, Public Printer, and editor of the official organ of Arkansas. These three positions he holds at the same time. Attending prize-fights in open day, and basking at night at what is called "the oil-room" of a concert-saloon, where partially-denuded girls quit the stage to serve decoctions, McClure has put the capstone on his fame by standing single and alone in a Supreme Bench of six men, and dissenting from their verdict, that they had no jurisdiction in the case of Gov. Baxter.

Baxter is a native Arkansas man, whom Clayton had nominated last summer for the purpose of withdrawing Rebel votes from Brooks, the Greeley candidate for Governor. Brooks was elected, but Baxter counted in. This put a skeleton in the usurper's closet, and he knew that the same gang which counted him in held the proofs of his defeat, and might admit their own infamy to get rid of him. Hence, when McClure blusteringly proclaimed that only one man could rule in Arkansas, Baxter or Jack McClure, the former turned the militia Generals off, and prepared to make a fight of resistance. McClure, stopping at nothing, got ready to sweep Baxter out of the office, and move up the Liberal Governor by the operation of the Court. But Powell Clayton felt that not even he could countenance a thing so unblushing, and the Chief Justice was left in lonely conspicuity, as the only man on the American Bench, since Barnard left it, who could do the boldness and the crime of removing a Governor to make himself a despot.

Arkansas is a sort of Paraguay. Bad in old days, it is, if possible worse in the period of freedom. The seats of both United States Senators were purchased. The railroad/land-grant system has been a career of felony, repudiation, and impotence. And the history of mankind may safely be challenged to find such a Bench as McClure presides upon.

THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

Delahay, Sherman, Durell,—the three District Judges of the United States who have received the decoration of the Order of Demerit,—are candidates for Congressional action in December. Delahay is already impeached, and is expected to resign; Durell's case will come up for early action; and nobody knows whether Sherman can be made to resign. He is said to hold that his brother John does not possess the qualifications to lecture him upon the duty of resignation, having taken a hand in nearly all the whisky-cases which were settled about 1866-'69. And, by the way, Peter Swab, the head of the whisky-ring in those days, who resided at Hamilton, O., is now a mere laborer, dispossessed of everything. In his day he was admitted to political consultation with the great Warwick of the West, Wash. McLain, and with "Gentleman George." Now, plucked and turned out to pasture, the great distiller chews the cud and meditates upon the woes of Nebuchadnezzar. Leet & Stocking, too, the bonded warehouse men have separated, as the business could not suport two such magnates. The lane is long which never turns.

ITEMS.

Walker, the battle-painter, has been paid $25,000 by Gen. Joseph Hooker to paint a portrait landscape of the Battle of Lookout Mountain; and Donn Piatt has an engagement to write the General's life.

Attorney-General Williams is building a house, and appears to have it on his mind; for, in a lecture before the Law-School, a few nights ago, he said that a Judge or Senator could not build a house now-a-days without having it put in the papers. Is it thus?

The great pile of the State Department is proceeding amain toward completion, and one side of the President's grounds is filled with vast masses of hewn granite. The south wing of the building is up to the third story, and the foundations of the centre and north wing are laid. This edifice is the only one of Mr. Mullet's construction which has escaped criticism. It is in a light, graceful, and almost florid style of classical renaissance.

The new cement streets of Washington are now on trial under a June sun, and they feel to the foot like India rubber and beeswax. The Board of Public Works proves to be a good form of organization to rush things, but costly to keep about the house. I do not believe that anybody knows the precise financial condition of the city, but we are all agreed that the Government owes us a living, and we shall expect you to support us. Perhaps you never thought what you would be without a Capital? Perhaps you don't care a——nything about what the European despot says of the Republic as he sees it instanced in the great city of the rulers? Perhaps you are not ashamed of yourself that Washington is smaller than New York! In that case, it is plain to be seen that you are unworthy of a Board of Public Works, and we hear with delight that you are unable to select a plan for a City Hall. Let us lend you Mullet or Babcock.

A homelike little abuse in these days is the building and equipping of private residences under the cover of new public buildings. About two-thirds of the Smithsonian Institute is the elegant habitation of Prof. Henry's family. Without leave of anybody, the Agricultural Commissioner and family reside in the new department of that name. Finally, the Chief of the Coast-Survey has made himself a residence in the new Coast-Survey building. And I should not wonder if the new State Department were built with residences for the Secretaries of War, State, and Navy. This is, perhaps, not objectionable, if it were not done in a subtle, hidden way, and without authority.

Gen. Grant has given a blow to Washington City greater than all the favors conferred upon it in his Administration, by going away absolutely from May until October, or nearly half the year, taking the Courties and the lobby with him, and leaving desolation behind. Every succeeding President will avail himself of the example, and make Washington like an Arctic year, one day and one night, and the night longer than the day.

THE GRANGERS' MOVEMENT

in the West astonishes the politicians. The grain of mustard has become a great tree, and the birds of the air—which meant buzzards—lodge in the branches thereof, or would like to do so. It is the aim of Blaine, Morton, Oglesby, and the rest to take this movement under their wings, and cozen it out of any genuine advantages, by tendering it schemes of national railways built eastward with subsidy. Mr. Windom, himself a North Pacific man, is looking at such frivolous pieces of extravagance as canal-extensions across the Allegheny Mountains; and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal is now under advisement,—a concern which has cost $12,000,000, and involved labor from 1789 to 1845 to get it from Georgetown to Cumberland. The James River & Kanawha Canal nearly broke the Treasury of Virginia. The Coosa & Tennessee scheme is purely a lobby movement. Neither is it necessary to build national lines from the Mississippi Eastward. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central Roads are laying four tracks, and the Baltimore & Ohio three; so that, between the grain-field and the coast, there will be in reality fourteen tracks by next September or the year following. "There is this in the Grangers' movement," said a distinguished jurist to me: "No man will dispute that it can rightfully claim that a bushel of grain shall be carried over an intervening distance as cheaply as between terminal points. And I think we have reached the point where massed capital, incorporated, and organized production must have their battle. It looks to me as if the farmers would go under in the contest; for I very much doubt whether they can make a logical proposition reasonable enough not to alarm the other interests, or find exponents which the railroads cannot bribe. The workingmen, besides, must ultimately antagonize the grangers on the Eight-Hour law, which, extended to the farms, would be ruinous to producers. What the farmers want, first, is legal counsel to go ahead without foolishness; for it is certain that they are determined."

THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

of the Texas Pacific Railroad appears to have been a sell to entrap people of easy conscience and small capital. Seventy-five per cent of the subscriptions have been called in, and the howl of the wounded, and the despairing looks of the slain, are piteous to see and hear. In this Company the great Col. M'Comb had $100,000, ex-Gov. Cook, of Colorado, $50,000, and so on.

THE HON. JOHN BARLIKON.

Amongst the annual guests at the Executive Mansion, our old friend above named is steadfast, and the confidence in him unshaken. He occasionally visits the city during the session of Congress, but, with a praiseworthy discernment of the fitness of things, comes infrequently and for short periods when the public business crowds his distinguished friend. When Congress adjourns, however, Mr. Barlikon flies to his beloved like the beams of Hero's lamp to her enamored Leander. "Come," says he, "these responsibilities (often greater than you can bear) weigh you down. Fly with me, and the friends of the Barlikon firm, to enjoy a day's shooting. They disappear. They fish; they hear anecdotes; they love each other's company, until they grow woodeny of look, and their legs on the bivouac are entangled like children's sleeping on picnic. A healing, hearty, homely friend is Mr. Barlikon. Responsibility is afraid of him; he exorcises it with his bulbous wand, and he is a great mimic and story-teller. You should hear him begin the recitation:

'Twas at the royal feast of Persia.

This piece he can recite better than little John Dryden himself.

Mr. Barlikon, to look upon, is ruddy, short, broad, and with a stomach which is in itself an invitation to repose. He literally "shakes when he laughs, like a bowl full of jelly." His maternal grandfather, Meshach Stille, Esq., was a pioneer in Bourbon County, Ky., and constructed the first mash-house in those parts. The mash-house was defended by a stockade, and the bold frontiersmen of that day handled their rifles and their mashing implements with equal spirit, so that John Barlikon, the heir-at-law, is one of the wealthiest Americans. He was brought up in the old Kentucky way, and his father sent him on a tour with the famous stallion, "Mint-Julep Eclipse;" but John diverted the property into a racing-field, and broke half the neighbors, returning his animal to the old gentleman with the proceeds. He could have been elected to Congress any time within the past twenty years, but he has no love of honors, and devotes his life to practical jokes.

The other day he is said to have made up a dummy of one of the most distinguished men in the country, and ridden the whole length of the Avenue, driving a pair of blacks, and pretending to support his friend in the seat. Luckily, the elite (I believe that is the word) were all out of town, and the shopkeepers were too obtuse to see the joke. I can assure you, however, that it was the most artistic dummy ever driven through our streets.

John's habits are free, not to say outre. I do not know what outre means, and, therefore, use it with confidence. He was selected by his distinguished friend, a few weeks ago, to entertain Gen. W. S. Hillyer. Hillyer is counsel for the immortal McGarrahan, whom many think to be the veritable Wandering Jew. The way he can lie and live on, is paralyzing. Hillyer had an engagement with Mr. Barlikon's distinguished friend, and Barlikon persuaded his host to take out the blacks and leave him to dispense the hospitality. What there was between them, I reck not of. Not knowing the signification of reck, of course I could not. Whatever there may have been between them, the major part got into the General; for, whereas he left the hotel clean-shaven, bright of eye, tidy of dress, and walking both upon his heels and the balls of his feet, he returned limp, distraught, oval, and rocking like a pilgrim traversing an earthquake. They put him in his little bed, and night drew her sable curtain down and pinned it with a star. But now mark how a great humorist revenges himself. They asked the General where he had been on this memorable interview. He avowed, with his hand extended in the region of the zenith, that he had been nowhere but to the White House.

"Where did you yet your benzine?" said the remorseless physician.

"There," said the General. "I left here full of cologne, and my mustaches were waxed. When I came back they were untwisted, and I smelt like a wash-house."

"And," exclaimed the client, "an enemy hath done this?"

"No, verily," said the General, "'twas not! it was——"

"'Twas whom?"

"'Twas Barlikon! But if my condition is thus, ha! ha! ha! what must be his!"

The disposition of the Barlikon family to linger too late at the Executive Mansion precipitated the premature removal of the Capitol to Long Branch. We may congratulate ourselves that the gentleman of the old school is fixing up the matter of a third term with as much haste as is consistent with expediency. GATH.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Grant me a small space of your valuable paper that I may make a remark or two for the benefit of "E. C.," and such others as suppose the people of Britain have gone over to Republicanism.

First I may ask, what importance should be attached to the proceedings of some *fifty-five* men gathered as a convention in a great city like Birmingham? And next, why take notice of a man of such a stamp as Bradlaugh, a political disturber, a proved turn-coat, a money-taker, and a follower of any cause for a name? Republicanism is admired by the many of the old country; but, as John Bright so well puts it, "To make a change in our Government when we are getting on so well, would be foolish."

The insinuations of "E. C." respecting John Bright's motives need just one word: As all the world knows, the Court came to Bright; he did not seek the Court. Nearly all the great measures (Free-Trade, the abolition of the Coin laws and Church-rates, the Reform bill, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Irish Land laws) having been passed, it became possible for him to join the most honest and liberal government Great Britain has ever known.

Undoubtedly England will need Republicanism when the Bradlaugh class of people rule, and their principles are accepted in place of those of Bright and Gladstone; but, from present appearances, the time is far off. Yours faithfully, T. B. S.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to reply, in part, to the communication of E. C., published in your Monday's issue.

He displays a lamentable ignorance of the mainsprings from which the Republican movement in England to-day gains its strength, or he is strongly prejudiced in favor of the Bradlaugh wing of the English Radicals. Does E. C. forget, while to-day he swears at John Bright, that, had it not been for the great "Quaker of Rochdale," in '48, it is more than probable that the horrors of the French Revolution would have been duplicated in England? Chartism, as the bulk of its followers understood it, meant Revolution, as witness their bloody attempt in Newport and Birmingham; and thus Bright, by drawing to himself the "moral-force" Chartists, neutralized the impending danger, and proved that men could be radical without bloodshed,—not the least of his distinguished services to the Liberals of England.

It is too late now for men to swear at Bright, and use expressions regarding his connection with Court and Cabinet.

Does E. C. forget the manly protest (of which Bright was author) against the silly custom of dress for presentation to the Queen, and, with the same independence, refusing to bend his political opinions to suit his then associates,—an independence which to-day impels him to refuse offering aid or sympathy to Bradlaugh or his followers, on the ground that England is not now, and will not be for years, "ripe for a Rebublic."

As sincere a lover of Republicanism as E. C. himself, I, as an Englishman, should be sorry to see its prospects injured, and its progress retarded, by the coming into political power of Bradlaugh and his associates.

Your position, Mr. Editor, is the correct one; and no amount of gasconading on the part of hot-headed fanatics will ever convince sensible men of the present feasibility of a Republic for England.

Finally, their cause will never be helped one iota by innuendoes and ill-natured flings against him of whom Whittier wrote, "The shouts of enfranchised millions, as they lift the untitled Quaker of Rochdale into the British Cabinet, tell me of a time that's

"'Coming yet for a' that,
When man to man, the wide world o'er,
Shall brothers be, and a' that.'"

Yours respectfully, FRED. W. L.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Grand Mass-Convention at Lawrence, Kan.—The Procession, Banners, Speeches, and Resolutions.

A grand Farmers' Convention was held at Lawrence, Kan., on the 4th inst., some 5,000 persons being present. The procession was about three miles in length, and the following are some of the inscriptions upon the banners:

"Down with Banks, and Up with Corn!"
"No Quarter to Monopoly!"
"Equal Taxation!"
"God Speed the Plow!"
"United We Stand, Divided We Fall!"
"Live, and Let Live!"
"Money Rings, Beware!"
"The Ides of November, '73!"
"Farmers Will Be Free!"
"Harmony!"
"No More Parasites!"
"Less Offices, Less Laws, Less Taxes, and More Justice!"
"Industry Will Be Rewarded!"
"Farmers to the Front—Politicians to the Rear!"
"Peaceably if We Can—Forcibly if We Must!"
"Reform or Revolution!"
"Vox Populi!"
"Passes Up Salt River Free!"
"Fraternity, Equality, and Fair Exchange!"

A donkey drew a cart on which was mounted a box representing the United States Treasury. A "dummy" sat by the box, with his arm thrust deep into the "Treasury." On the side of the box was the suggestive query, "How is this for Lowe?" [Lowe is the name of the Representative in Congress from Kansas; he voted for "back-pay."] Above all was a banner bearing the inscription, "No More Salary-Steals!"

Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson was chosen Chairman of the Convention, and delivered an address showing the situation of the country and the condition of the farming community. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Henry Brown, Alfred Taylor, L. W. Hover, Dr. Lawrence, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Farmers' clubs, unions, and granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, have common ends and purposes to accomplish, among which are the elevation of the farmers' status, by the exercise of their prerogatives in the matter of affixing the price upon their products, instead of abjectly accepting any price dictated by the greed or avarice of those who desire to grow rich on the difference between what is paid the producer and what the consumer pays, as well as in a more respectable mode of disposing of the same; lessening the cost of supplies; demanding some conformity in the price of other labor and products to the price of our labor and products; simplification of government, and a reduction of taxes by dispensing with sinecure offices and reducing the pay of remaining ones to a farming basis; a cessation of all monopoly of the people's common needs and necessities; a governmental supervision over every public enterprise that the people are taxed to maintain and compelled to patronize, among which are education, jurisprudence, mail-service, markets, and transportation; therefore

Resolved, That said clubs, unions, and granges of the Patrons of Husbandry should find means to consolidate their efforts for the accomplishment of these ends; that they should politically and commercially affiliate, in order that we may realize as much as possible the benefit of all of our organized farmer strength, for purposes of self-protection, and that only.

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Douglas County, will to-day pledge ourselves that, whenever the properly authorized representatives of our clubs, granges, or unions, shall make arrangements with business houses to reduce per cents of profits, in view of increased patronage, we will faithfully give such business houses all of our patronage, except in cases and under circumstances that shall make honorable exceptions to this pledge.

Resolved, That we believe the practice of candidates for office nominating and electioneering for themselves detrimental to the best interests of free government; that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office; and we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have governed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men for office as we know to be in our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

Resolved, That the development of, and the best interests of, our State demands immediate legislation in reduction of freights and fare upon our railroads, upon a basis of justice to all parties; that the time of the tax penalty be extended to the 1st of May; the abolition of sinecure offices; the reduction of salaries; rigid economy in public expenditures, and that the oppressive and unjust taxes now assessed and charged upon the people be reduced to the needs of an economical administration of the Government.

Resolved, That we will call a convention of farmers this fall, and put in nomination for office anti-ring, anti-monopoly, anti-capital, anti-corruptionist men for officers for this county.

A PAPER OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is humiliating to the lawyer, and should be to the public, to read criticisms upon law-books by persons who have no acquaintance with such topics, and who do not know the names or residences of the most eminent jurists of the day.

Thomas M. Cooley edits a fourth edition of Story's "Constitutional Law," and the scribbler for the *Inter-Ocean*, this morning, calls him Professor of Law in *Harvard University*. One would think that a paper which pretends to represent Western interests would know who Thomas M. Cooley is: Professor of Law at Ann Arbor, Mich., Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and author of "Constitutional Limitations." But think of a man writing criticisms upon law-books who does not know who Thomas M. Cooley is, and does not know enough to give due credit to the West.

But of the same character are the men who pass upon the ability of our own Supreme Court Judges, and who rejoice to see a person like Mr. Craig take the place of such a man as Judge Lawrence upon our own Bench. To such shallowness have we come. A LAWYER.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1873.

SHALL WE CELEBRATE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The so-called Jubilee has come and gone. As a financial scheme, we all know how successful it was; but, as a suitable celebration of the great rebuilding, it was a failure. We all know, however, that the City of Chicago was in no way accountable for the affair, any more than it will be for the next circus. But the question now is, Shall Chicago celebrate her great rebuilding? Every true Chicago man will say emphatically, Yes! During the Exposition to be held next fall, let us hold a grand public celebration,—one worthy of our city. The 9th of October will witness the Exposition in full blast, and on that day—the second anniversary of the fire—let us have a grand Jubilee concert, for which we have plenty of time to prepare. Let us fire the cannon, ring the bells, and illuminate our buildings; in a word, hold one grand, glorious, and *genuine* Jubilee. Come, Chicagoans, show St. Louis and our other rivals what we are capable of doing. Invite the world to come and make merry with us. FALCON.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1873.

The Shah on His Travels.

A communication from St. Petersburg, published in *Galignani's Messenger*, says: "The Shah of Persia is expected here to-morrow, May 22, and will occupy the ground floor of the Winter Palace, for, according to the etiquette of the Court of Teheran, he cannot be lodged in a higher story. Sixteen persons only of his suite have the right of remaining under the same roof as their Sovereign, so that all others will be accommodated in the city. All the Ministers, except the head of the War Department, accompany the Shah. His Majesty wished to be followed by the entire regiment of his guard, and by his whole harem, but he was dissuaded from that course, and only three of his wives will see St. Petersburg. The sum of money destined by the Persian ruler for the expenses of his journey in Europe amounts to 9,000,000 gold pieces, worth 11 francs 50 centimes each, or a total of about 106,000,000 francs. It is, however, well understood that when he has once set foot on the Russian territory his expenses will be paid by the Treasury, and in that way a sum of 200,000 francs has been set apart for his reception at Astrakhan. Conversation turns much on the rubies which the Eastern Sovereign is to bring with him, of appreciable size and water. The gala costume of the Shah, all covered with diamonds, is valued at 8,000,000 francs."

FOR MADA[...]

A Magnificent Scheme [...] pecial Comfort and [...] of Housewive[...]

The Grandest Market-[...] World to Be Pu[...] in Chicago.

The One Particular in W[...] Not Ahead of the [...] to Be Supplie[...]

A Structure Equal in Si[...] ernment Building[...] Erected.

FOR MADAME.

A Magnificent Scheme for the Especial Comfort and Benefit of Housewives.

The Grandest Market-Place in the World to Be Put Up in Chicago.

The One Particular in Which We Are Not Ahead of the Universe to Be Supplied.

A Structure Equal in Size to the Government Buildings to Be Erected.

It is not a bit of use talking about our being the most enterprising people on earth; we are nothing of the kind. Just let every man who has the honor and glory of doing life in legal partnership with a woman, ask his wife to-night whether she thinks we are, or not; and, with eyes involuntarily filling with salt water, and thoughts reverting to the distance of the butcher from the baker, and of both from the candlestickmaker, she will tearfully but promptly reply that we are not.

In the delightful but primitive village of Rhewpsperg with a vinhanglepontebbwgantynock, where, in tourist fashion, we caught trout and grew fat on the mountain air of Wales, we remember with awakened interest the buxom lasses, with tall, beaver-skin hats that came to a point, clad in spotless linen, with homespun flannel dresses, hose, and shawls, that plumped themselves down every Saturday on the little village market-house, and sold eggs and bacon, butter and cheese, woolen goods made by their spindles, ducks, fowls, and garden-stuff, all the morning, that they might cross over in the afternoon to the "shop-stalls" on the other side there to gossip with dandy assistants, and buy ribbons for themselves, and calico for mother, roast beef for Sunday's dinner; and a plentiful store of raisins and orange peel, citron, and good Pekoe tea, to make glad the heart of the minister when he should look in on his way home later service.

Southeast from the Welsh village into the English shires one's memory sweeps on top of a mail coach with the horn tooting merrily, through a score of market towns, across the Channel to Calais, thence by diligence to Gravelines, the beautiful and well-remembered, where our blouse-full of currants cost three sous, whose walls, battered by that army of "Marlbrouk" that swore so terribly in Flanders, were never repaired until the Germans drove nigh in hostile array in 1871, and were drowned out by the flooding of the country with the sacred waters.

Even Gravelines, with its martinet garrison, and mathematical ramparts, and frowning cannon, and red-trousered soldiers, and wasp-waisted officers, and black-gowned priests, and one-armed and one-legged population of veterans, had its *place-aux-armes* under the shadow of the bell-tower, where the rosy country maidens and their healthy, black-eyed mothers sat down in groups, and sold the produce of the farm, the garden, and the loom; whilst the tradesmen of the town displayed in booths the riches of their stores, collecting in one place the scattered treasures of the town and country; even Gravelines had its modest market-place, which boastful Chicago has not dashed into the interior, on the Northern, we find that Paris has solved the problem that has baffled Chicago so long. Here are markets which supply every want, from paintings down to chocolate, from mutton to works of art, from tapestry *aux gobelens* and exquisite china *de sevres* to carrots and tallow-candles, from the costume *de belle-marque* and the togs of the bedpost down to the humble knickerbockers of the horse and the hopeful cradle of young married-life; anything and everything can here be purchased. Maman, with her keys jingling from her girdle, and her flac-basket in hand, just "goes out to market," when she wants either a turkey or an ounce of pepper, or a bonquet for papa when he comes home, or a bottle of wine, or a yard of lace, or a bunch of grapes, or a box of sardines from the Mediterranean, or of olives from the Isles of Greece, or berries from Java, or corn from *Illinois*, or print calico from Manchester, or rice from British India, or diamonds from Madrland, now British Africa, or sewing-machines from New York, or sugar from Louisana, or cotton from Mississippi, or combined teapots and tablecovers from Chicago, or a shawl from Cachemere, or a steel blade from Damascus, or a knife and fork from Sheffield, or a Pullman palace car—well, perhaps, they don't sell them yet. In Chicago, Maman would find it necessary to trudge a weary distance, and pay many car-fares, for the choice of half these nice things; and for want of them goes shopping once a week where she would willingly go once a month.

Montreal, and Quebec, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, and New York, and scores of cities known to fame and to thousands of our readers, all have their markets; and when their citizens come to see us they are unable to believe that phenixed Chicago, enterprising Chicago, prosperous Chicago, go-ahead Chicago, wide-awake Chicago, progressive Chicago, has no general market-place. They wonder how man can live, let alone woman, without a market. They come here to buy suburban acres and city lots, but they go away lamenting, because no faith is strong enough to believe in the future of a city that has no market within its limits. Prepared to believe anything good, they go away ready to believe nothing too bad for us.

The market can scarcely be called a necessity, or we should hardly have groped along so long without it; but it's so near being a necessity that "it's a distinction without a difference," as the two small boys said when one put a cask of gunpowder on a red-hot stove, and the other smashed in the head of a barrel of kerosene with his little hatchet. And when Madame turns over her file of THE TRIBUNE, just one year from to-day, and comes across this article, she will wonder at those days of barbarism when Chicago contrived to get along without a market.

The reproach is to be wiped away. Flora, our dear, marriageable daughter, shall no longer take a six hours' journey to the east, the west, the north, and south, to buy speckled trout for papa's breakfast in one place, tea and vinegar in another, a saucer to match the broken cup in another, a knife to complete the set in another, a rough towel to dry the dishes in another, milk in another, anchovy sauce in another, and condiments, etceteras, luxuries and necessaries from all points of the compass. Into one glorious hall she shall trip, glowing as the morning sun, one of these fine days, entering with two baskets, empty, and emerging with two baskets, full, having in one happy stroke of business accomplished the toil of a week. A smile will drop from her rosy lips, laughter will dimple her peachy cheeks, her step will be buoyant, and form erect, as she drops her scant fare into the horny hands of the conductor, and whispers, "Stop me at Robey street," having accomplished six times the work in one-sixth of the time, and all for the small sum of 5 cents.

An association of Chicago citizens have undertaken to do away with this disgrace. They are going to dig a broad, deep pit for it, and lay heavy square stones upon it, and on the stones heap a weight of masonry that shall crush the life out of it. Henry M. Smith and other gentlemen are arranging for the purchase of an entire block of the blocks once offered for the Post-Office by-the-bye,—bounded by Adams street, Fifth avenue, Franklin street, and Jackson street, and intersected by Quincy street, which may or may not be vacated. On this tract of land Mr. Smith and his associates are preparing to erect the grandest market-house in the world, the result of which, they are satisfied, will be to bring about an entire change in the mode of supplying households with the necessities of life, and the inauguration of a reform that will carry their names down to posterity's remotest children accompanied with blessings. Mr. W. W. Boyington, the architect, and Mr. Smith intend to visit France and England in October to study the form, details, and management of the best models of institutions in those countries, intended for the handling of provision and other stores for retail purposes, and so forth. The building that it is intended to put up will be the same axe as the magnificent structure now being constructed by the Government. The result will be three blocks west of the Government building; and the fruit trade, fish, oyster, meat, vegetable, provision, and other trades, and accommodations for the vendors of all kinds of family supplies will be fully provided for. The building will look on one side on Adams street, the finest driving street on the West Side, and on the other side on one of the finest streets communicates with the South Side by a pee nedge. Van Buren street will connect it by street railroad with the best resident parts of the West Side. It is only a few blocks distant from the Madison and State street lines of cars; and a few blocks west of the great belt of hotels. The plans are now being prepared. It is contemplated to erect, in connection with the market structure, a large and commodious armory; and all that seems to be needed is a city regiment to put into it. The project has been taken up by leading and wealthy citizens, who are determined on going through with it, and to have the building erected the following fall. We have not heard whether any jubilee is proposed in connection with the opening. Hotel-caterers are warmly in favor of the scheme, as they have now to perform tireless journeys to all parts of the city in search of the commodities they need daily for the use of their guests.

INSURANCE AND SHUTTERS.

Buildings Must Be Provided With the Latter or Go Without the Former.

What Occurred at a Meeting of the Board of Underwriters Yesterday Afternoon.

The Board of Underwriters held a special meeting at their rooms in the Phœnix Building, No. 127 LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon, President Clark in the chair. There were eighteen members present.

Mr. Cutchell, from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to report rates to be charged for lack of iron shutters on buildings, and to submit regulations for keeping them closed and in order, submitted the following report:

In view of the fact that our new business buildings erected since the fire are almost wholly unprotected with iron shutters over rear openings, thereby making it possible for a fire to spread to the buildings opposite, especially on alleys where the rear openings are so many and so large, endangering whole blocks in one conflagration, your Committee appointed on this subject would, therefore, suggest, as a necessity to do justice to the insurance capital now hazarded in this city, and the safety of which is largely confided to prudent management on our part, that the following action be taken by the Board:

First—That the Secretary of the Board shall at once proceed to print a new tariff, which shall be promulgated Sept. 1, 1873, to take effect on that date, applying to all risks written after that date, and where the present addition to basis-rate for lack of iron shutters on rear and side openings in any brick, stone, or iron business building, are less than as follows, they shall be made to agree with this, viz.: For absence of good iron shutters and doors on all rear and side openings to brick, stone, and iron business buildings, add for exposures distant 10 feet or less, 80 cents; over 10 feet and less than 20 feet, 25 cents; over 20 feet and less than 30 feet, 15 cents; over 30 feet and less than 40 feet, 10 cents; over 40 feet, 5 cents; and that, when good iron shutters or doors are put on, the Secretary shall, on application, promulgate a rate reduced to the extent of additions made for absence of shutters.

Second—That all risks written on and after Sept. 1, under the minimum tariff where risks have not been rated specifically, the same rate shall be applied by the party taking the risk in all cases where buildings are unprovided with iron shutters and doors on rear and side openings.

Third—No permission shall be granted by any member of this Board to cut openings in division walls between buildings until the premises have been surveyed and rate fixed by the Secretary.

[The Committee have nothing to report upon the matter of keeping the shutters closed and in order, because they were unable to determine what was the best way.]

If the Board adopt the report of the Committee, we would recommend that a circular be printed setting forth the action of the Board on the matter, and at least two copies left in every business house in the city.

Mr. Cunningham thought there ought to be no discrimination in the width of alleys. A building fifty feet away from a burning structure was as much endangered as one twenty feet distant. He moved that the rate be uniform, and that it be 30 cents.

Mr. Ayar moved as an amendment to the amendment that the rate for an exposure across a ten feet alley be 50 cents, and that the rate diminish 5 cents for every ten feet.

Mr. Cunningham accepted the amendment.

This would make the rate for ten feet and under 50 cents; between ten and twenty feet, 40 cents; between twenty and thirty feet, 30 cents; over thirty feet, 25 cents.

Mr. Drew moved that where there was an exposure of a blank wall, half the above rate be charged.

After a lengthy discussion, some of the members contending that the amended rates were too high, and could not be maintained, and that the figures suggested by the Committee were large enough, Mr. Drew and Mr. Ayar withdrew their amendments, and Mr. Witkowsky offered the following:

The rates to be as follows: For ten feet, 50 cents; between ten and twenty feet, 40 cents; between twenty and thirty feet, 30 cents; between forty and fifty feet, 20 cents; over fifty feet, 10 cents.

Mr. Drew hoped the rates would not be fixed at the present session; that the Secretary be authorized to have the report printed and copies placed on the desks of the members, that they may have an opportunity to think the matter over.

Mr. Case referred to the subject of openings in division walls, and urged that the Committee give it some attention, and make a report at a future meeting.

Mr. Cunningham thought a just way was to make it cost the owners of buildings more to leave the shutters off than to put them on.

An informal vote was then taken on Witkowsky's amendment. The ayes were 13 and the noes 3.

On motion, further action was deferred until next Thursday afternoon, the Secretary in the meantime to have the report and amendment printed for distribution among the members.

The Board then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Educational Matters—Strawberry Festival.

The class day exercises of the senior class of the University will be celebrated at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following programme has been arranged: A procession of students will march to the University chapel, where will be delivered the presentation of the class to the President by Prof. D. H. Wheeler, and the President's response; the class history, by Henry Green; the prophecy, by Frederick Husted; an oration, by Hal. A. Cooper, and a poem by E. C. Arnold. Weather permitting, adjournment to the campus will follow, when C. Gaines will transfer the University life-boat to the junior class; class merit will be duly rewarded; the class song will be sung, and A. H. Needham will dedicate the class memorial. The class will enjoy the usual supper in the evening.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, the "children's day," inaugurated at the last General Conference of the Methodist Church, was observed by the Methodist Sabbath-School. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Beveridge, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. I. R. Hitt, and others, interspersed with singing and oratory, and encouraging remarks by the pastor.

The ladies will give a strawberry and ice-cream festival at the Methodist Church on Thursday evening. It is announced that there will be no charge for admission, and that the price of refreshments will be reasonable, a praiseworthy innovation.

A DECISION OF SECRETARY DELANO.

OSWEGO, Kan., June 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please send me ten copies of your daily containing "Gath's" Washington letter concerning the decision of Secretary Delano in overruling the decision of the former Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. J. D. Cox, and thereby rendering homeless more than 500 families in the Counties of Labette and Neosho, Kan., and turning the land upon which these settlers reside over to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads.

By this corrupt and fraudulent act of Secretary Delano, more than 100,000 acres of land in the Neosho Valley—the largest and richest valley in the State—have been taken from the settlers, who had not only made it valuable by their improvements, but had actually bought it of the Government under the joint resolution of Congress approved April 10, 1869. Each of these settlers, whose land has been turned over to the railroad companies aforesaid, has resided upon his claim for more than five years; and the land (including improvements) is now worth from $10 to $25 per acre. By one fraudulent and arbitrary act, Columbus Delano has taken from these pioneers $1,500,000 worth of property, and handed the same over to two great corporations, and, at the same time, puts his hand in the United States Treasury, and takes therefrom the sum of $1.25 for each acre so taken from the settlers! The settlers and the Government robbed at the same time!

Now, Mr. Editor, I will say one word in conclusion. On behalf of the people of Southern Kansas, I ask you to investigate and thoroughly ventilate this great fraud through your valuable paper. Yours respectfully, J.

TYRANNY AT HOME.

The Length to Which Collector Judd is Prepared to Go to Save $2,500 Sinecure.

An Individual Without a Head Engaged in Single Combat Against the Custom-House Ring.

How to Crush a Man Who Touches the Office-Holders' Pap—A Tyrannical Exercise of Federal Influence.

The stealings, or pickings, or perquisites, or whatever they are termed, which the Collector of the Port of Chicago manages to add to his lawful salary, amount to about three times the total of that salary; and when McLean hysterically went out of the office, and Judd tripped smilingly in, there were fabulous yarns told of the schemes of retrenchment about to be inaugurated by the new man, under shelter of which many useful public servants were discharged and others pitchforked into their places. Some people were sufficiently assinine to believe that the crumbs that fell from Uncle Sam's table, which the Collectors had grown sleek upon, were also to be swept clean by the new broom of the Judd. Among those individuals who were, unfortunately for themselves, in no-wise mixed up with any

FIX-FIX STORIES

of any President's brother, at the time the immaculate McLean went out into the cold, cold world, were several honest men who had done the State, but not any President's brother, some service. Mr. Adams, of the Marine Department, was one of them. For many years a Custom-House official, he stood without reproach in that character, and such advancement as he had secured had been grudgingly awarded him for merit, and not for political influence—although he was a good Grant man.

Judd came in, and Adams walked out. Why did Judd's coming in necessitate Adams' walking out? Let us see.

In those days, reporters from the city newspapers were detailed each day to watch developments at the Custom-House. In the absence of much news, there was much speculation. It seemed to be generally conceded that Chicago was the scene of operations of

A CUSTOM-HOUSE RING,

like New Orleans, New York, and other happy hunting-grounds of Grant's warriors; but there was lamentably little known about it. Journalists would swear horribly as they came away smarting from wounds inflicted by their own little spring-guns and mantraps; and the cigar-loving Ayars, the bland Hoyne, the lean McLean, held a sort of levee in the Collector's luxurious chamber, day by day, when every man tried to fool his fellow, and told stories, and cracked jokes, and blew clouds of smoke around the subject they all had at heart. As the *Times* man who wrote up the Edsall murder and then took it all back, would say: "A representative of this journal (meaning himself) went on the war-path." In point of fact, a reporter then and there did place himself on the track of some of the discharged officials. That is how Adams comes to be mentioned as going out in the same breath as Judd's coming in.

There are no Custom-House brokers in Chicago. A paternal Government saves our ship-masters all such nuisances. A little bird called Judd sits up aloft, and locks after the manifests of poor Jack; and there are no busy, prying, fees-charging brokers sneaking around the

LITTLE BIRD JUDD'S NEST—BOX.

To legally clear his ship from port, poor Jack simply fills up a pair of blank papers, and the Custom-House clerks sign them, and perform some mysterious ceremonies over them, and the good vessel is free in law to sail to whatever port her Captain listeth. The paternal Government intrusts Papa Judd with these blanks, which he retails to the simple mariners at so much a block, and when the simple mariners are unable, from circumstances over which they have no control, and for which the friends of their youth must be held responsible, to fill up those blanks with the necessary amount of marking in ink, some of Judd's young men will do it for them. All of which is worth $2,500 per annum to Papa Judd, net profits.

When the said Adams was discharged from his posts of trust in the Custom-House, he demanded to know whether there was anything against his character.

No; nothing against his character. The office was not going to make any charge.

Was there anything against his ability or efficiency as a clerk?

Nothing whatever. He left, as the papers say, without a stain on his character.

Mr. Green was Collector McLean's corresponding clerk; Mr. Shuman was Papa Judd's. To make room for Shuman, Green had to vacate; but it was felt necessary to make a place for him elsewhere, to do which somebody's head must fall. There being nothing against Adams, except that he was a remarkably inoffensive and trustworthy young man, off went his head accordingly. Papa Judd reported that

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT

were the order of the day, and he would do his duty even if he cut off the head of his dearest gossip.

Even discharged custom-house clerks must pick up a living, somehow. It is not all of them who retire men of fortune. To be explained with Christian feelings, and chanting Te Deums, one needs to be the repository of secrets of erring brothers of two-term Presidents. A man who has no other pursuit in life to fly to, except the one he has been kicked out of; who has a beloved wife and large family of dear little ones to be victualed, clothed, and generally provided for, not to speak of a roof to cover them; a man the savings of whose lifetime represents a handful of dollars, needs to do something in the way of work. Accordingly, friend Adams

TOOK TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERAGE.

Arguing with himself he may be supposed to say: "Every other field is filled; this one alone is open to me. I understand the business. If a paying pursuit were made ready for me, cut and dried, it could not be better than this. I will embrace it." Mr. Adams counted without his host, that hospitable caterer being always Judd.

The discharged clerk started in business as Custom-House ship broker, with as office in the Custom-House building, next to the elevator. The elevator is in the centre of the building, east of it being the public offices, and west of it the rooms devoted to the Custom-House. A door, which had never been closed, adjoining the west side of the elevator, when shut, cut off the Custom-House from the rest of the building. The day following Mr. Adams taking an office on the east side of the elevator, the door on the west side was closed, and it has remained closed ever since, day and night, with a notice put up:

"ENTRANCE ON ARCADE COURT."

Of course, it had always been intended that the entrance should be on Arcade court, which is a placid, silent alley, instead of LaSalle street, which is insufferably noisy, active, and busy, and the resort of commercial men; but was it not a curious coincidence? The fact is, friend Adams wanted to earn a slice of Judd's $2,500 sinecure. If blanks were to be sold, and forms filled up, Adams, who was by nature and training fit for the work, thought he might as well share in the profit of doing it. A man with his head off stealing Papa Judd's pocket-money!"

SHUT HIM OUT;

stamp on him; crush him. That's precisely what the Collector has descended to doing.

The Captains came to Adams at first, glad to be able to be saved the trouble of writing out forms they hated the very sight of. He sold them the forms, and did their business for them for the price of the forms sold by the Custom-House Collector. His good luck did not continue long. Ship-masters began to walk the other side of the street; owners remembered engagements when they accidentally met him; old friends wore a new look. By-and-by he found out the reason of this general avoidance. He was told by a Captain that he had been

WARNED NOT TO DO BUSINESS WITH HIM.

Mr. Adams thought he must be joking. Who could have warned him?

"Well, he didn't rightly know. But he was one of the customs folk."

But what could he have said, in "warning?" To make room for Shuman, Green had to vacate; but it was felt necessary to make a place for him elsewhere, to do which somebody's head must fall. There being nothing against Adams, except that he was a remarkably inoffensive and trustworthy young man, off went his head accordingly. Papa Judd reported that

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT

"Told him that he must have 'some difficulty,' if he didn't steer clear of Adams' office."

And was he afraid of such a threat?

"Not 'actly 'feared, but may be a bit scared like. We water folks warn't much scholards, no how, and we sometimes makes a muss of things, we does. There wor regulations that a feller don't think nothing of; that they'll haul you up on, if you ain't smart, and if they likes to; and we don't want no trouble, we don't; so I reckon, Mr. Adams, with your leave, we'll shake hands, and part good friends, and God bless ye, anyhow."

Adams, discharged clerk that he was,

WAITED ON THE COLLECTOR

to relate this statement, and to ask whether it was true that the officers of Mr. Grant's Custom-Houses were authorized to warn the ship-masters using the port not to do business with him.

The Collector thought he had given a sweeping answer to everything when he said that he had given no such orders. (Just as though Collectors usually direct their stabs in general orders, published in the public prints, to stone, rob, and attack all Mr. Grant's liege subjects who show tokens of resenting Mr. Grant's sovereignty).

Since which time, masters have been

STOPPED ON THE WHARVES,

on the docks, and at the Custom-House; and owners have been warned in their offices, that to employ Adams would be to "cause trouble."

So Mr. Adams, a man without a head, is

FIGHTING, SINGLE-HANDED, THE ENTIRE AMERICAN NATION.

Back of Papa Judd are the Federal officers, of the Federal officers the Federal Government, of the Federal Government Mr. Grant, of Mr. Grant the United States Army, of the United States Army the American people.

It is impossible that Mr. Adams can successfully wage war against the American people. It is in order that Mr. Adams be crushed, so that Papa Judd's $2,500 be saved.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Reports of the Recorder, Treasurer, and Collector on the Vexed Question—County Finances—Commissioners' Salaries.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present: Commissioners Singer, Bogue, Galloway, Jones, Roelle, Pahlman, Clough, Russell Ashton, Lonergan, Harrison, Harris, Hering Crawford.

FEES.

The Recorder of Deeds reported that there had been received by him during the last six months $38,418.22, and had been disbursed for salaries and office expenses $23,501.05, thus turning into the County Treasury the sum of $9,917.19. It is the opinion of the Recorder that for the next six months he can turn over $15,000.

The County Treasurer reported that he had received as fees and commissions for the last six months, including balance on hand in December, $17,078.65, and that the expenditures had amounted to $8,821.75, leaving $13,256.90 to be turned into the Treasury.

The County Collector reported that his commissions for the same time amounted to $54,-185.03, and that the expenditures to $27,503.89, leaving to be turned over, $16,681.21.

The same officer reported that his commissions under the head of "Costs" were 11,311.45, and the expenditures $8,666.97, leaving a balance of $2,644.48. Of this expenditure, $6,-940.70 was for printing the delinquent list.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The County Treasurer submitted his report for the last quarter:

Balance March 1	$20,347.02
Sale of bonds	9,000.00
Interest on bonds	70.92
Insurance received	675.00
Licenses	445.00
Rent	120.00
Sale of stone &c	30.00
Fire rebates	6,343.52
Tax of 1871	101,667.93
Tax of 1872	238,788.29
Delinquent tax 1870	69.73
Delinquent tax 1871	151.92
Redemptions	15.47
Interest	3.80
Total	$397,607.23
CREDIT.	
County orders paid	$217,923.82
Interest on same	1,945.66
Witness fees	143.40
Exchange	80.00
Fire rebates, 1871	6,343.52
Commissions on costs	1,756.81
Commissions on disbursements	1,066.97
Total	$228,292.27
Balance	$149,551.97

The Sinking Fund is as follows:

Balance, March 1	$381,779.21
Tax, 1871	101,667.92
Tax, 1872	188,681.75
Delinquent tax, 1871	151.92
Redemptions	15.41
Total	$667,376.21
CREDIT.	
Paid 6 per cent war bonds	$150,000.00
6 per cent coupons	1,800.00
7 per cent coupons	84,234.50
Interest on Graceland bonds	1,155.00
Commissions on receipts	1,427.56
Commissions on disbursements	1,243.19
Total	$418,965.94
Balance	$248,410.27

The new indebtedness account is as follows:

Received on tax of 1872	$ 36,736.40
CREDIT.	
7 per cent short-bond coupons	7,000.00
7 per cent fire bond coupons	25,200.00
Commissions on disbursements and receipts	344.68
Total	$ 32,544.68
Balance	$ 4,191.81

PETITIONS.

The Town of New Trier petitioned for county aid to enable them to complete the erection of a bridge they have begun there.

A petition for, and remonstrance against, the vacation of part of Oak street, in Hilliard & Dobbins' subdivision of Washington Heights, were presented.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the resolution authorizing the Collector to begin suits to recover forfeited property, and it was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted ordering the payment to Armstrong & Egan of $1,000, and W. M. B. Bailey of $4,220, all on account of the new Jail building.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims submitted the following pay-roll of the members of the Board, which was ordered paid: Thomas Lonergan, $380; Samuel Ashton, $395; Joseph Harris, $350; J. H. Clough, $135; H. B. Miller, $75; C. M. Bogue, $525; A. J. Galloway, $675; John Jones, $380; John Hering, $380; J. Roelle, $145; J. J. Russell, $322.50. Total, $3,652.50. Mr. Russell also received mileage for 2,150 miles.

The Board adjourned.

A WAIL FROM THE CHORUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You have mentioned the neglect of the managers of the Jubilee concerts to provide for the comfort of the people, or for the representatives of the press. The picture is not complete until mention is made of the treatment of the chorus, and the utter want of care for these gratuitous singers, shown by Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, the advertised managers of the whole affair.

These ladies and gentlemen furnished their services without compensation. They drilled and rehearsed for weeks previously. They went long distances to these rehearsals, providing their own transportation. On the day of the Jubilee, they had to meet for rehearsal at the depot, at 10 o'clock a. m., and rehearse till 12 o'clock m. They were required to be on hand again for the concert before 2 o'clock p. m. No lunch was provided for them, and each was obliged to go a long distance to his or her home, or pay for a dinner at a hotel or restaurant. After the afternoon concert, another rehearsal took up the time till 5 o'clock, and no provision was made for refreshment, though the evening concert began at 8 o'clock. Not even water enough was furnished the singers during the concert, one person only dealt out water on the platform, and many could get but a swallow all the long afternoon.

At the evening concert, the lady-singers were requested to appear without bonnets or hats. Rooms had been furnished by the Railroad Company for dressing-rooms, but the ladies entered these rooms to find them destitute of chair or looking-glass, brush, water, or towel; not even curtains or screens to the windows, but each pane of glass of each window ornamented by the face of some outside loafer gloating over the scene. The managers did, however, provide parties to take charge of the hats and shawls of the ladies, who collected the sum of 25 cents for the service. Then these singers, having made the best effort at arrangement of tress possible under the circumstances, went upon the stage, and again sang gratuitously, to find, when the concert was over, that they must, many of them, walk to their homes, as not even cars enough were provided on the West Side to transport those wishing to ride.

So illiberal, mean, grasping a management of such an affair, seems to many to be so unparalleled that it demands public criticism.

I have personal knowledge of these facts.

H.

Seward's Travels Around The World.

The first edition of 25,000 copies of this remarkable work did not supply the earliest orders of our agents. The fifth edition is now printing. Sold only by subscription. Application for copies of the work or agencies should be addressed to the publishers, D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT RAILROAD.

The Northwestern Earns $1,815,455.53 More in 1872-3 than in 1871-2.

Mysterious Movements of Jay Gould Over the Line.

A statement of the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the year ending with last month is published in New York. The figures are not exact, those for May month being estimated. The corrected figures will show an excess of $10,000 or $12,000. The statement is comparative:

From	1871-2.	1872-3.
Passengers	$3,260,654.08	$3,819,411.94
Freight	7,521,775.09	8,599,405.82
Express	222,484.16	296,199.71
Mail	206,862.17	205,337.31
Miscellaneous	178,885.96	184,220.26
Increase	$11,402,161.44	$13,717,616.97

The increase for the last week in May was $63,754.42, and, for the month, $162,308.53.

The net earnings have not yet been ascertained. The extreme severity of the winter greatly increased the operating expenses, not in proportion, however, to the increase of earnings.

Notwithstanding this gratifying exhibit, the Company is hard pressed, financially, because of the numerous projects undertaken during the past year. The Menominee, Madison, and Winona extensions, and the Air-Line, between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, have all been pushed vigorously forward at lavish expenditure. The new ore dock at Escanaba, the machine shops just west of this city, the additions of more than fifty locomotives, and the purchase of steel rails enough to lay 120 miles of road this summer, have consumed net and gross earnings faster than received. These renewals and extensions, however, have added enormously to the value of the property and have suggested the prospect of a speedy annual return of fifteen or sixteen millions.

JAY GOULD'S MOVEMENTS.

It is a matter of considerable speculation why Mr. Jay Gould should withdraw from the field of his stock operations, and expend so much of his valuable time in passing over the C. & N. W. R. R. On Friday, President Tracy escorted him in a special car over the belt railway, landing him at the Rock Island depot. Next morning two or three of the Directors accompanied him to Milwaukee. Sunday they spent among the Lake Superior iron mines, returning to Green Bay yesterday. He purposes going over the Madison Division to Devil's Lake, and will stop there.

His manner of doing business is systematic. From his residence in New York city telegraph wires run to all the leading railroad offices. For weeks together he remains closeted at home with his secretary, and, by telegraph, manipulates the stock market. During his famous "run" on Northwestern, last December, he was not once seen on the "street." Holding himself thus aloof from the excitement of Wall street, he is thus enabled to think clearly and act coolly. On this Western trip he is everywhere accompanied by efficient aids, who telegraph him hourly the stock quotations and carry out his instructions to buy or sell.

Personally, Jay Gould has not what Carlyle terms a "Good-like physique." He is diminutive in stature, recalling Col. Jim Fisk's laconic description: "Gould is three feet high; two feet head, one foot body, and no legs." In complexion he is very dark, has a full beard, is modest and retiring in manner, talks but little, and looks like a cross between a Saxonized Jew and an ordinary dry goods clerk. He is perhaps 30 years of age, has a wife and four children. Small, and, even insignificant though he be, he has the ability to make the biggest railroad men on the continent tremble.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the additions of a number of rooms, all large, airy, and newly-furnished. A new Restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Night steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address CITY HOTEL, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Prop.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massina Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 25 for reception of guests. Accommodations for 150. Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Massina Springs, by Rad of Carroll, Abraham & Co., Fifth av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massina Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 126 Front-st., N. Y.

FANCY WOODS.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,
Importer and Dealer in
VENEERS,
Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Red Cedar, French Walnut, Hungarian Ash, Walnut, and Ash Burls, &c.
17 South Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1873.

THE BENNETT
HOT AIR FURNACE CO.,
having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its extensive factory and warerooms from 15 and 17 Water-st. to 625, 718 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois, except F. P. Keller and C. H. Chase, is prepared to negotiate with individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus for Steam and Hot Water.

In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared, with extensive improvements, to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address,

Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Willberger's names on the label, and is put up at Willberger's Drug Store, No. 232 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILLBERGER, Proprietor.

☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

30 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT
For Walnut-framed Screens; 35 cts. for Stained Flower Stands, wholesale and retail, and all kinds of Wire Work.
SMITH & BURKART,
55 CLARK-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

BENEFIT!

THIS EVENING.

Lecture: "THE NOVEL,"
BY REV. DAVID SWING.

"TALK ABOUT NEWSBOYS,"
BY REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

"OUR GAMINS—WHAT TO DO WITH THEM."
BY REV. C. D. HELMER.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

☞ Get your Reserved Seat for Thursday Matinee at Box Office McVicker's Theatre.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,
Katie Putnam,
In the Original Dramatization of DICKENS' POPULAR STORY, the
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
LITTLE NELL. KATIE PUTNAM.
THE MARCHIONESS.
As played by her over 300 nights in all the principal cities of America. Introducing New and Brilliant Songs, Songs and Dances, and Banjo Solos.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Moran & Manning's Minstrels.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First time here of the great burlesque
The Great Jubilee.
A New First Part. New Acts. New Songs and Dances. EUGENE and UNSWORTH in New Acts. Billy Manning's Local Burlesque. OPEN SUNDAY. Everything New and Original. Don't fail to secure your seats. Box Office open from 9 until 5.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

CLOSED UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 16,
To facilitate preparations for the grand spectacular opera
ZOLOE!
Which, at an actual cost, outlay of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be presented with
MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR SCENERY,
ORIENTAL COSTUMES of the Richest Textures,
AN EXCELLENT OPERATIC CAST.
A LEGITIMATE SPECTACLE for the cultured taste. The Finest Transformation Scene ever exhibited in Chicago. Box Office open on Wednesday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE STAR
Theatre Comique Combination.
Several new special acts, including
THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE!
SCHOOL!
THE ABSENT-MINDED COUPLE!
The whole concluding with the great drama,
THE CONVICT'S REVENGE!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon and night,
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
To conclude with the Roaring Farce,
SEEING DILLON; Or, The West Side Cop.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday afternoon and night, Tom Taylor's VICTIMS. Monday, June 16, Benefit of JOHN DILLON.
In rehearsal, THE GAME OF LOVE, and a new Society Drama, by Bronson Howard, author of "Saratoga," "Diamonds," &c.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Johnny Hand's Grand Benefit Concert,
FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
☞ Tickets for sale at all Music Stores and Hotels.

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RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Miriam's Crime," and "Ye Gentle Savage."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Old Curiosity Shop."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 10, 1873.

A bill for the better Government of Ireland, has been introduced into the British Parliament by Earl Russell, who proposes that the Lord Lieutenantcy be abolished; and that the Jury law be so amended that a verdict may be secured by the concurrence of eight out of twelve jurors.

A Farmers' Board of Trade has been formed by the farmers of DuPage, Kendall, and Kane Counties. The farmers will meet on fixed days of the week in their hall at West Aurora, and sell their produce with all the advantages of competition with each other and between the buyers, as is done by the dairymen of Elgin, who have tried the plan of an Exchange for a year with good results.

The English Government has a small war on hand with the Ashantees, growing out of the transfer of the Province of Elmim by the Dutch to the English. The King of Ashantee has objected to the transfer, and is bound to try conclusions with the English to see if he cannot get it himself. The English, in the meantime, have very shrewdly secured the Fantis, a very strong tribe, as allies, and will let them do the most of the fighting.

The Polaris survivors have been secretly examined by Secretary Robeson, as to the cause of Capt. Hall's death, and the failure of the expedition. Nothing is officially disclosed of the results of the investigation, but it has "leaked" out that it shows Capt. Buddington, who was placed in so unfavorable a light by Esquimaux Joe's story, to be guilty, at the least, of having deliberately deserted the Tyson party. He is said, while intoxicated, to have driven them at the peril of their lives off the ship to the ice-floe, where he left them with a scanty supply of provisions to take their chances of rescue or death.

Annexation schemes abound. Washington officials are now eager for the absorption of Guatemala into the Union, and no less than two Guatemalans have waited upon the President, to assure him of the yearning of their fellow-countrymen to be annexed. Another annexation project is proposed, as a preventive for any trouble between this country and Mexico over such transgressions of the boundary line as Mackenzie's recent Indian raid. What are known as the Mexican frontier States, are to be transferred to our dominion. In this way the boundary line would be shortened, the debatable land where the Indian marauders take refuge would be wholly under our sovereignty, and with the consideration which Mexico would receive for the cession of the territory she would be able to pay her debts.

Even Capt. Jack has never done anything more dastardly than the massacre of five Modoc captives at Lost River by the Oregon volunteers on Sunday. Seventeen of the sixty-three Cottonwood Modocs, who surrendered a few days ago near Fairchild's ranch, were on their way to Gen. Davis' camp under the escort of one of the Fairchilds, and were intercepted by some Oregon volunteers, who deliberately shot every male of the party. Nothing but the unexpected arrival of a detachment of troops seems to have prevented the murder of the twelve women and children. None of the Indians were armed, and the affair was simply a butchery not less atrocious than the assassination of Gen. Canby. Among the victims were Shacknasty Jim and Bogus Charley, and it is said that none of them were under any indictments for murder, and that they had not participated in any of the treacheries of the band.

The Agricultural Congress which recently assembled at Indianapolis, while it recommended and urged some very important measures with reference to increased facilities of transportation, is more noticeable for what it failed to do than for what it really accomplished. The Davenport *Gazette* remarks that while it gave its attention to numerous canal schemes, especially of those in the South, which will cost hundreds of millions of dollars to construct, while their use is problematical, it failed entirely to recognize the importance of the ship canal at the mouth of the Mississippi, which can be constructed for the comparatively small sum of $6,000,000. No man who has examined this question doubts the absolute necessity of this great improvement, and its vital importance to the interests of the producers of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries. That the Convention should have ignored it entirely is incomprehensible.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, with a fair business. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per brl higher, closing at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.85@15.90 seller July. Lard was quiet, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.40@8.45 cash, and $8.55@8.60 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady, at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 8¼@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were more active, and unchanged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 90c per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was less active, and 1@2c lower, closing at $1.24⅛ cash; $1.24¼ seller the month; and $1.22⅝ seller July. Corn was moderately active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 34⅛c cash, and 37⅝c seller July. Oats were active and ⅛@¼c lower, closing strong at 28⅛c cash, and 29⅜c seller July. Rye was active and unchanged, at 61c. Barley was dull and nominal at 68@73c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were active and firm at 15c advance, with sales at $4.25@5.55. Cattle and sheep were unchanged.

THE SALARY GRAB.

Mr. John T. Averill, member of Congress from the State of Minnesota, has published a letter in which he justifies his vote increasing his salary to $7,500 per annum, and defending such increase as an act of justice. Mr. Averill is one of those members who hastened to draw the back pay, assuming that the popular protest against the action would soon be forgotten. The storm of indignation has, however, in no wise abated, and Mr. Averill now seeks to divert its force from himself by some most extraordinary statements. He claims that the increase from $5,000 to $7,500 is not in fact an increase of $2,500, because the allowance for mileage and stationery has been abolished, which items, in the case of Minnesota members, amount to $1,000 a year, and because of the repeal of the franking privilege, which, he says, will subject him to an annual expense of $500 to $1,000 for postage on correspondence and on tons of documents which he will distribute. This is not only special but very petty pleading. Congress voted the increase of $2,500 to all the members alike, less the mileage and stationery. The allowance for stationery was $100 a year, and that for mileage was according to distance. If Mr. Averill resided at a greater distance from the Capital than the average members, that was his misfortune; but when he voted to pay himself something extra, he also voted to pay the increase to the great body of the members whose mileage was of inconsiderable amount. If he voted for this increase, as he says he did, because he thought he was entitled to it, then he went into the combination to plunder the Treasury, receiving for his vote much less in the distribution than others. In extenuating the guilt of persons committing robbery, the fact that one received less of the plunder than the others does not mitigate the offense. The turpitude is in the act of robbery, and not the amount taken. But Mr. Averill is excessively liberal in his estimate of what he has exchanged for the advance pay: Mileage $1,000, and postage $1,000, make $2,000 a year; his back pay was $2,500; net receipts by him for two years $1,000, or an annual increase of only $500 per year. Let us state the case differently: Under the law he would have received for two years' salary, $10,000; mileage and stationery, $2,000; postage, $2,000; total, $14,000. He voted to increase the salary for the past two years, and, according to his own estimate, received: Salary, $15,000; postage, $2,000; total, $17,000, or $8,500 a year. When he voted himself the increase of back salary, he did not require that he should pay for the $2,000 worth of free postage which he had enjoyed; but adding that to his other receipts, his net increase, according to his own figures, were $2,500 a year, which is the largest statement of the extent of the robbery which we have yet seen. Mr. Averill cannot escape the alternative presented by his own figures. If the loss of the franking privilege is equal to $1,000 a year, then its possession must have been worth that sum; and as he did not refund the postage when he took the increase of salary, he must admit he voted himself an annual net increase of $2,500 (after deducting his mileage), or that his claim that the loss of his franking privilege will involve him in any unusual expenditure for postage, is a gross exaggeration. All persons writing to Mr. Averill, hereafter, will have to pay their own postage, and, of course, like all other persons writing on their own business, will inclose stamps for return letter. The tons of documents which Mr. Averill expects to pay the postage on will not exist,—one purpose of repealing the franking privilege being to get rid of that business. Hereafter, all persons needing documents will have to remit the postage for them.

Mr. Averill declares that, if the act increasing the pay of members of Congress had stood alone, it would have passed, which statement is probably untrue to the extent that, had it not been included in an appropriation bill, it would not have received one-half the votes that passed it. Members of Congress knew it was a fraud and a robbery, and they would not allow the proposition to come to a vote as an independent measure.

Mr. Averill begs the question when he declares that it is "universally conceded, in view of the largely-increased cost of living at Washington," that justice demanded that the salaries of members of Congress should be increased, and therefore there is no complaint against the increase made in the pay of members of the next Congress. The talk about the increase in the cost of living at Washington is all nonsense. Mr. Averill can live at Washington for as little money as he can at St. Paul, if he wants to do so. But there are in Congress a large number of wealthy men, who have established residences there, and who expend annually five to ten times the amount of their salary in the expense of their households. Any member of Congress who attempts to imitate that style of living can do so, so long as his money lasts. Members of Congress are not elected to represent their constituents in the social, but in the political, circles of Washington; they do not send men there expecting them to enter into a social rivalry with foreign Ministers, wealthy capitalists, or with the lobbyists, whose establishments are the most expensive of all. They do not expect their representatives to live any more expensively at Washington than they do at home, and they have the right to demand that representatives who take their families to the Capital and enter into the fashionable and extravagant lavishness of social life will do as they would have to do at home, pay the expenses out of their own pockets. There are members of Congress whose expenses at Washington do not exceed an average of $1,200 a year; and if members will dance, dine, wine, and entertain large assemblies, and will seek in dress and other charges to imitate their more wealthy associates, let them do so at their own and not at the public expense. The salary of members of Congress was but $3,000 and mileage up until 1865-'6, and the cost of living was as high then as it is now.

Mr. Averill refuses to recognize any difference in the morality of the last Congress increasing the pay of the next succeeding Congress, and voting at the close of their own term a retroactive increase of their own pay. In Mr. Averill's case there was but little difference,—he voting in both instances to increase his own pay after he had been elected to serve at another stated salary. Arguing that as it was proper to increase the salary of the coming Congress, he asks wherefore was it wrong to increase their own pay. This logic irresistibly demands why Mr. Averill, in voting himself $5,000 extra back pay, did not vote the same back pay to his predecessors as far back as 1866, and even further. Why not have voted the same back pay to the widows and orphans of all the members who have died since 1866? And once started on the retroactive operation, why limit it to two years, or five years, or any other number of years? Is Mr. Averill a better representative than his predecessors? And if he considered himself entitled to enter the Treasury and take $5,000 extra pay for past services, why did he close the door to others who had as honest and as just a claim as he had?

There is no disguising the fact that the salary grab of the last Congress was without exception the most impudent raid ever made upon the Public Treasury. It is so recognized the country over, and Mr. Averill will find when the time comes that no sophistry or equivocation can blind the judgment of the people to the enormity of the act, nor to the faithlessness and effrontery of those who have pocketed the million and a quarter of stolen money.

THE BEER QUESTION.

The address delivered at the Brewers' Congress at Cleveland by Mr. Louis Schade, setting forth some interesting facts concerning the manufacture and consumption of lager-beer, is likely to draw additional attention to the practice, already quite general among the intelligent people of this country, of making a distinction between malt drinks and alcoholic liquors. This distinction obtains almost universally in European countries. Even in England, where the habit of taking strong drink prevails more largely than on the Continent, it is customary to include a daily allowance of beer in the compensation of servants and laborers. In Germany the beverage is national, and the Government has frequently had to contend with popular uprisings when it has tampered with the excise duties, just as it would incur the indignation of the people by legislation calculated to increase the price of bread. Everywhere in Europe there is, and has been for a very long time, a strong disposition to encourage the manufacture and consumption of beer as an agent of temperance among the people. The leading chemists of Europe, including the late Baron Liebig, have taken an active interest in improving its nutritious elements and preserving the purity of its manufacture.

The statistics which Mr. Schade presented at Cleveland show that beer is likely to secure as strong a foothold in this country as in Germany. There is reason to hope that this condition will be attended by equally good results, and that there will be as small a proportion of drunkenness among the American people as a whole as there is among the Germans either at home or in this country. Mr. Schade tells us that the consumption of beer in the North German Confederation in 1869 was 21.23 quarts per head, and the tax was 8.02 cents per head. The consumption of beer in this country in 1872 was 25.47 quarts, and the tax 21 cents per head. It is probable that the increase of consumption in Germany during the past three years will have made the consumption in North Germany last year somewhat greater than in this country, but the tax in this country is very much larger and the revenue proportionately greater. The brewing interest in the United States is represented as twice as large as that of the distilleries. The breweries and malt-houses are worth $56,796,683; they pay $7,459,226 annually in wages; their materials cost $37,180,778 a year, and there is an annual product of $67,723,158. The brewers employ 14,083 hands, and the Government enjoys a yearly revenue of between eight and nine millions of dollars from the manufacture of beer. On moral grounds, the amount of revenue which the Government receives, the number of men who find employment, and the consumption of home products at good prices, cannot justify the encouragement of an industry that is hurtful to the morals of the people; but if, as many thinking people are coming to believe, the more general introduction of beer is calculated to improve the habits of the people by rendering the practice of drinking alcoholic liquors less common, then these circumstances become an important stimulant for the encouragement of the manufacture. On the other hand, the temperance, or rather the total-abstinence, people can never hope to achieve their universal reform unless they begin at the manufacture and prohibit it altogether. Whenever they shall undertake to do this, they will be met by the producers of the materials consumed in such large quantities, by the large numbers who find employment directly and indirectly in their manufacture, and by all those who favor the policy of making the so-called luxuries of life, as distinguished from the necessaries of life, pay the bulk of taxation. On this very ground, the prohibitory law of Massachusetts is now condemned by the farmers and dairymen, who helped to pass it, because they find that their business is suffering from the decline of the brewing business.

Mr. Schade also gives an estimate of what immigration has done to America, which is valuable in teaching the importance of concessions to the social and Sunday customs of those who come from other countries. The population of the United States in 1790 was 3,231,930. Mr. Schade estimates that, if the increase from immigration had been cut off, and the increase had only been from the surplus of births over deaths, the population in the United States in 1870 would have been only 9,450,835 instead of 34,125,000, which was the actual white population according to the last census. According to this statement, which allows a more liberal increase from births than in the most prosperous and progressive nations of Europe, 24,450,835 of the people inhabiting the United States are emigrants and the descendants of emigrants. Of these, the Germans, French, and Scandinavians, and perhaps a portion of the Irish, not so far removed from foreign ancestry as to have abandoned the customs of their forefathers, are of a different way of thinking in regard to drinking beer and keeping Sunday from that class of persons who are called Puritans by Mr. Schade in the present controversy. It is, therefore, fair to consider in how far the emigration from European countries has been encouraged by the idea of the fullest personal liberty in this country, and how much the doctrines of prohibition and a strictly religious observance of Sunday would affect emigration in the future, if they were adopted generally, or the growth of particular cities and localities where these doctrines should be applied.

All these things are of consequence in the consideration of the beer and the Sunday questions, which are just now attracting considerable attention, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country. Among the notable instances of the disposition to regard beer as occupying a distinct place from alcoholic drinks, may be cited Gov. Dix's veto of the Local-Option bill in New York, because it failed to recognize this distinction, and the failure of the bill to receive as large a vote after the veto as it did before. The *Nation*, too, in a recent article on the subject, insists that this distinction should have a practical recognition by making taxation and restrictions on the manufacture and sale of beer lighter than those in the case of alcoholic drinks.

A very serious difference of opinion exists among the New York papers with reference to the healthiness of that city. While the *World* is laboring daily by statistics, descriptions of localities, and pictorial illustrations of the worst places, to prove that New York is the filthiest place on the globe, and is doomed to be visited by epidemics of all sorts this summer, the New York *Times* presents an array of comparative figures going to show that the city is one of the healthiest in the world, and that there is no reason why strangers should not go there with perfect impunity. During the month of May, last year, the number of deaths in the city was 2,959, while in May of this year it was 2,306, which shows that the city is at least no more dangerous than at former periods. The *Times* follows this up with a comprehensive statement of the mortality of forty-three of the leading cities of the world, which we reproduce for the sake of its value as a reference. The figures indicate the number of deaths to each thousand of the population, and are as follows: San Francisco, 17; St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 20; Baltimore, 25; Philadelphia, 26; Chicago, 27; Brooklyn, 28; Boston, 30; New Orleans, 30; Halifax, 31; New York, 32; Savannah, 36; Montreal, 37; Memphis, 46; Valparaiso (Chili), 66. Turning to Europe, the rate is as follows: Zurich, 13; Geneva, 19; Basle, 20; London, 21; Paris, 21; Liverpool, 27; Leeds, 27; Glasgow, 28; Manchester, 28; Dublin, 29; Leghorn, 30; Venice, 30; Milan, 30; Vienna, 31; Genoa, 31; Stockholm, 31; Nice, 31; Havre, 31; Rotterdam, 31; Berlin, 32; Bologna, 32; Naples, 34; Florence, 35; Rome, 36; Prague, 41; Munich, 41; and Cadiz, 44. The *Times* furthermore claims that the high rate in New York is partially due to deaths in the public hospitals, prisons, and asylums, which are the receptacles of the pauperism and disease of the Old World, and that, deducting these, the death-rate would be reduced to about 26 per 1,000, which compares favorably with all the leading cities except London and Paris. The *Times* maintains that the city was never in better condition; the *World* maintains that it was never in worse. The *Times* claims that it is not filthy at all; the *World* claims that it is the filthiest city in the world. Where doctors disagree, who shall decide?

There seems to be a very just appreciation outside of this State of the serious mistake which the farmers of the Fifth Judicial District have made in defeating Judge Lawrence and electing a man in his place upon the understanding that he will declare the law to be, not what it is, but what they, for the time being, conceive that it ought to be. The evil tendencies of such action cannot fail to command attention wherever the bias which is responsible for it does not exist. The New York *Tribune* justly speaks of it as "a grave misfortune, of which the farmers themselves will probably be the first to feel the effects." It points out the real dangers when it adds: "In fine, the farmers are spoiling their own campaign. If they can elect a Judge pledged in advance to overturn a decision which they do not like, they may be assured that the railway companies will try the same experiment. What it means to have a railroad Judge on the Bench we know to our cost in New York; and we can promise our friends in Illinois that they will find such a man very different from the able and incorruptible Chief Justice whom they have just got rid of." They have blindly rushed in between two dangerous coasts. On the one side, they have jeopardized their cause by giving out that they propose to overthrow monopoly, not according to law by which it may be defeated, but by a subversion of the law,—a policy which, if continued, will alienate all sober, thinking people from them. On the other side, they have commenced a game (that of electing Judges to serve class-interests) at which two can play, and it is a game in which the railroads are likely to have the best of it.

The Carlists of Spain have a hero whose exploits are more remarkable than those of Don Carlos. He is a soldier-priest, named Manuel Santa Cruz, and he was formerly the cura of Hernialde. He is a young man, born in 1842, and was ordained a priest in 1866. One day, during the Carlist uprising of 1870, he was asked to watch over a depot of arms for a few hours. The arms belonged to the Carlists, and the young priest was reported to the authorities. An order for his arrest was issued, and he was obliged to fly for his life. He first took the hills, but afterward found his way into France. On the first of September last, he organized a Carlist raid of his own with twenty-nine men, whose association he had secured, and crossed over into Spain. His course from this on has been described to be a series of successes, and his name has become a terror throughout the provinces. He is popularly known as the *hombre-demonio*, the man-devil, and the peasants have fabulous stories to relate of his atrocities. His reputation in this regard is of considerable service to him in his guerrilla business, and his name is sufficient to procure whatever supplies may be needed from the country people. His retainers are known as the Black Legion. A correspondent who has interviewed him, however, maintains that Santa Cruz is not as black as he is painted; that he is religiously devoted to the cause of Don Carlos as just, and at the close of every day's march, which is always as wonderful as if the soldier-priest had the seven-league boots, he calls his band together and has them go over the rosary, with beads in one hand and musket in the other.

Henry Clay, in one of his speeches before the Kentucky Legislature, took occasion to fortify his argument by a reference to "the common law of England." Immediately, a lank Kentucky back member arose, and demanded to know if we were governed in this country by the common law of England. Mr. Clay explained, with his usual urbanity, that such was the case. "Then," exclaimed the patriotic member, "I move to repeal it right away. Our fathers fought and bled and died to escape from the tyranny of Great Britain, and if we are living under their law now, I say it is time we stopped it!" Kentucky blood was up. The indignant opponent of "the common law of England"—an outgrowth of monarchical institutions—found many sympathizers and supporters. The motion was actually in danger of being carried, and it was only by repeated explanations, and the exercise of his utmost influence, that Mr. Clay prevented the Legislature of Kentucky from repealing the common law of England. Most people think Mr. Clay was right, and that the worthy representatives of the people in their somewhat laughable ignorance were about to do a ridiculous thing. The editor of the *Journal* is not of the same opinion. He sympathizes with the backwoods members in their opposition to the common law. In an editorial on Friday, speaking of Judge Lawrence, he says:

> He is a complete illustration of what can be expected, so long as our legal men draw their inspiration exclusively from the code of England, which is an outgrowth of monarchical institutions.

From this it appears that Henry Clay and Judge Lawrence must be put in the same category of "unsafe" and "dangerous" men who dare to draw their law from authoritative and long-tried sources, instead of from the Chicago *Journal*. In justice to himself and the masses whom he represents, we earnestly call upon the editor of the *Journal*, now that he has got rid of Judge Lawrence, to follow the example of his Kentucky predecessor, and begin a vigorous agitation for the immediate repeal of the common law of England—that outgrowth of monarchical institutions.

The English Court has found itself in a curious predicament with reference to the etiquette which shall be observed towards Nasr-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia, who has just arrived in London. The English are particularly disposed to be on good terms with Persia while the Russian invasion of Khiva is pending, for the sake of the future good and glory of their Indian Empire. Unfortunately, a serious obstacle stands in the way, for the Shah, without recognizing the domestic habits of England, has brought three wives with him. Victoria is too good and too magnanimously inclined to be disposed to entertain the three Mrs. Nasr-ed-Dins at the same time. The attaches of the Court do not care to ask the Shah which one of the wives he desires to have entertained, and they do not like to tell him that but one wife can visit her Royal Majesty. The English Court is, therefore, in serious perplexity. They want to keep on the good side of the Shah. They had laid out a gorgeous programme of entertainment for him which was calculated to send him home in the best of spirits, but now having got him they are puzzled to know what to do with him. The Russians, meanwhile, are progressing further and further in their Asiatic march of conquest. They have got an elephant of the largest dimensions and no place to put him. At last accounts, no satisfactory solution of the problem had been reached, and meanwhile the whitebait is spoiling at Greenwich, and there is a gloom at Windsor and Balmoral.

The telegraph has brought the intelligence of the death of Prince Heinrich Wilhelm Adalbert, the grandson of the late King Frederick Wilhelm II., and cousin of the present Emperor of Germany. The deceased led a very adventurous life. He was born at Berlin in October, 1811, and entered the Prussian army at a very early age. Between 1826 and 1842, he traveled in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and afterwards crossed the ocean and explored the coasts of Brazil. Returning therefrom, he wrote a book of adventure, which had a very large circulation. In 1848, he reorganized the German National Marine, and published a work on naval subjects. He inspected the gunboats which Prussia constructed in 1861, and, when the war with Denmark begun, received the title of Admiral. When the French war came to an end, the marine of Prussia was transferred to the Federal Government, and Prince Adalbert was continued as Inspector General of the Marine. He was married but once. After the Elssler sisters, Fanny and Theresa, had become famous the world over, and made fortunes, he made a morganatic marriage with Theresa, she having been first ennobled under the title of the Baroness von Barnim. He is spoken of as having been one of the most genial, as well as one of the most intelligent, of the survivors of the reigning house of Prussia.

The New York *Tribune*, in an elaborate statement of the trade on the great lakes, presents some very interesting statistics, showing a notable increase in the means of water transportation. The Erie Railroad is now running thirty steamers in all, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 25,000 tons. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a fleet of twenty-one steamers, ranging from 600 to 1,500 tons capacity. The Atlantic & Pacific Lake Company have 8 steamers, and the Western Transportation Company 12 passenger and freight steamers. The number of vessels of all kinds engaged has greatly increased. In 1862, the lake shipping was classified as follows: Steamers, 143; propellers, 253; barks, 74; brigs, 85; schooners, 1,066; sloops, 16; barges, 3; total, 1,640; total tonnage, 412,127; total valuation, $23,229,000. At the close of 1872, the estimation was about as follows: Steamers of all kinds, 668; sail-vessels of all kinds, 3,208; barges, 1,553; total number, 5,429; total tonnage, 717,299; total valuation, $53,343,000. The figures for the present year, it is believed, will show a decided increase over the last statement, both in the number of vessels built and their carrying capacity. These figures show that, notwithstanding the great competition of the railroads in the carrying trade, the lake trade has not fallen off, but that it can bear a much greater expansion before the produce of the West can find sufficient accommodation for its moving.

The presence of Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, at the Vienna Exposition, gave occasion for some curious and interesting reflections. The man who now stands at the head of the statesmen of Austria and Hungary was executed in effigy in 1849, by command of the Austrian authorities, and driven out of the country. Attention has been drawn to the fact that it was the brief contest between Austria and Prussia, in 1866, which taught the former Government the imbecility of a policy which sought to hold the Hungarians as a race of serfs or outlaws. It is told that the Austrian Emperor, before signing the Peace of Vienna, summoned one of the Hungarian leaders, and asked if the Hungarian people would furnish means and men for another campaign in case Austria would restore them their rights. The Emperor was informed that the proposition came too late, and was forced to submit to the terms which Prussia saw fit to dictate. The assumption that this experience taught Austria to make Hungary a part of the Imperial dominion, with a full share of equal rights, is well founded, and it is probable that the present prosperity of the Austrian Kingdom may be traced directly to the strength added by Hungarian thrift and resources. The situation has changed indeed when the refugee of '49 holds the first place in the nation.

The recent statement of President Eliot, of Harvard College, made to the Social Science Association of Boston, that the coeducation of the sexes is now on the wane in the West, especially at Oberlin College, where it commenced, has brought out a letter from President Fairchild, of Oberlin, in which he corrects President Eliot's statement as far as the success of the scheme at Oberlin is concerned. He says: "There has been but one opinion among us in regard to the success of the 'experiment,' and there is not, to-day, the first symptom of a reactionary feeling among either teachers or pupils. Nor have I the slightest evidence of any such reaction in the schools of the West that have adopted the system, and I am somewhat intimately acquainted with most of them. A few days since I was at the University of Michigan, where ladies have been in attendance for two or three years. One of the Professors told me that almost all the Professors were opposed to the arrangement at the outset—now, not one."

A writer in the New York *Sun* recalls, *apropos* of Gen. Grant's usual summer sojourn at Long Branch, the practices of former Presidents in absenting themselves from the Capital. Mr. Johnson seems to have set the first important example of deliberate absence in his "swinging around the circle." Mr. Lincoln lived and died at his post, and his presence at the Gettysburg ceremony and the Hampton Roads conference, which was official, are cited as the only exceptions to his permanent presence in Washington. Gen. Taylor and his successor, Mr. Fillmore, remained constantly at Washington. Mr. Polk went away once to Tennessee for a fortnight; Mr. Tyler, Mr. Van Buren, and Gen. Jackson absented themselves only a few times during their terms, and then for a short period. It is estimated that Gen. Grant has already taken more personal recreation than all the other Presidents together, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive.

Mr. Rylands, a member of the British Parliament, has inaugurated a movement for a reduction of the expenditure in the diplomatic service, which seems to have struck a popular chord among the people. The time when an Ambassador was of greater consequence than a monarch, or Parliament, or the people, has passed away, and with it the desire to maintain a gorgeous retinue at every Court to flatter the national pride and entertain the national tourists.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Recurring to the subject of the Congressional salary-grab: How many have refunded it? Treasurer Spinner keeps silent as to individuals, and has acknowledged nothing since the fund was $112,000, contributed by twenty-seven persons whose names he withheld from the public. We then counted forty-two claimants of the honor, and now count fifty-four, including Hamlin, Wright, Shellabarger, and Van Trump, who are said to be frauds. How many more are frauds? Here are the names of all who show proper certificates:

Senator Casserly, of California	$ 970.40
Senator Pratt, of Indiana	4,120.65
Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts	4,444.60
Samuel S. Cox, of New York	4,812.00
John M. Crebs, of Illinois	3,930.40
William S. Holman, of Indiana	4,466.00
Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin	4,171.40
Henry H. Starkweather, of Connecticut	4,609.20

—The fact that no effort is being made in Iowa to "purify the Republican party within the party;" that there is absolutely no opposition within what is left of the party to Gov. Carpenter's renomination; that the primaries go by default; that nobody (except the managers) cares whether the Republican State Convention meets June 25 or not, or whether it nominates Carpenter or not, or who it nominates, or what it does, is rather ominous. And thus *was* the party of 60,000 majority in Iowa.

—What's up now? The Davenport *Gazette* (organ edited by Postmaster) says:

> The Republicans of Iowa owe it to themselves, and to their brethren in other States, to act with an eye to the political situation, and for the general benefit, by putting their best foot forward in the coming campaign. If they allow themselves to be hoodwinked into accepting a name, however worthy and respectable, that will possess no significance, at home or elsewhere, in this peculiar crisis, they may have occasion to regret their mistake.

—The Iowa City *Republican* (organ edited by Postmaster) acknowledges with dismay that the farmers, who "are an overwhelming majority of the present parties," and might "run them just as they choose," have utterly abandoned the time-honored Republican and Democratic organizations. But then, says the editor-Postmaster, hopefully:

> They can form no close corporation from which they can exclude whoever is objectionable.

—Gov. Carpenter set up a little Grange of his own at Des Moines, and got into it, and was about to be brought out in fine style, June 13, as a Grange orator, but the Des Moines *Leader* says:

> The action of Capital Grange, inviting Gov. Carpenter, through a committee of political friends, to address the Granges on a certain day, was disapproved by the Council of the Patrons, it being regarded as a trap to forward the designs of politicians hanging about Des Moines. The refusal of the Granges outside of Des Moines to join the politicians, is only a warning to the ring of politicians who contrived the scheme, and Gov. Carpenter suffers by it.

—The Monmouth (Ill.) *Review*, which labored for Judge Lawrence and regrets his defeat, says:

> The supporters of Judge Lawrence are just as heartily in the movement of the farmers against monopolies as are the friends of Mr. Craig, and will work just as earnestly to carry it to a successful termination. Now let the Granges open the ball lively for the campaign this fall.

—The farmers of Ballard County, Ky., have heretofore voted as Democrats, and are represented in Congress by a Democrat (Crossland) who helped himself and others to increase of pay. The Ballard farmers in Convention at Blandville, Ky., now say:

> *Resolved*, That we, the tillers of the soil, the men upon whom the world relies for substance, do now come boldly to the front and demand that the gross injustice inflicted upon us by the politicians, salary grabbers, monopolists, and ring masters of the land, must and shall come to an end. . . . . If we are faithful to ourselves and to each other, we shall constitute a power in the land, the power which, when exercised through the ballot box, will accomplish any reform which good citizens may reasonably demand, and while we beg to say that we as a body proscribe no class of men, yet, nevertheless, we say to all that "our name is legion," and we "mean business," and we must be consulted.

—By the farmers of Fulton County, Ill.:

> *Resolved*, That we will work and act together in peace and harmony, for the suppression of those rings, corporations, and monopolies, whose iron heel of oppression is planted upon the breasts of the laboring class of the people.

James K. Magie, of the Canton *Register* (Postmaster, professional lobbyist, and office-jobber), wanting to know whom the men of Fulton mean by this, is told they mean him, for one.

—By the farmers at DeWitt, Iowa:

> *Resolved*, That we firmly believe the State cannot create a corporation it cannot thereafter control.
>
> *Resolved*, That we have no use for bogus representatives, and we pledge ourselves to vote for no man not in full sympathy with the laboring classes.
>
> *Resolved*, That we condemn the salary-steal of Congress, and we regard it our duty to bury politically every man, high or low, who took the salary.

—By the farmers at Bellevue, Iowa:

> WHEREAS, We have watched with deep interest and profound indignation the flagrant and repeated violations of law and public morals by high officials in the misappropriation of public money, bribery, corruption, and systematic plunder in places of public trust; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we will not hereafter be duped by any politician or party, but will support for office men of undoubted integrity, men who are in favor of just, honest, and economical administration of public affairs, regardless of politics or of party.

—By the farmers of Columbia County, Wis.:

> WHEREAS, In the present demoralized condition of the two political parties it is impossible to get any legislation, whether in Congress or in State Legislatures, that protects or does justice to the laboring classes; and
>
> WHEREAS, Corruption and dishonesty have permeated through all our judiciary, rendering it impossible to get a fair decision that will sustain the laboring classes in their rights; and
>
> WHEREAS, Corrupt State legislation has been such as to create and honor moneyed monopolies and corporations, who, with their greed for gain, have extorted, and continue to extort, unjustly, from the laboring classes; and
>
> WHEREAS, The laboring classes have been betrayed by their representatives, both in National and State Legislatures, until the coil of the golden serpent has throttled labor, making inaction a sin and forbearance no longer a virtue.
>
> *Resolved*, That we, as laborers, do cordially invite all who feel aggrieved and are interested to join with us.

By the farmers of Fillmore and Mower Counties, Minn.:

> *Resolved*, That the farmers of this Convention recommend and urge upon farmers throughout the State the organization of a new party, to be known as the farmers' party.

—Is it not time for the people to take the management of affairs into their own hands, and say to the bummers, "Stand back? Have we not had enough of private and personal administration; enough of peculation, swindling, and salary-grabbing; enough of corrupt legislation, and corrupt interpretation of the laws? Is it not time to have reform in all departments of Government, State as well as National?—*A farmer in Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—Lawless railroad corporations, under the false, designing plea of "developing the resources of the country," are robbing us of everything. Our State Legislatures are packed with railroad officials and professional office-seekers who control legislation and shape it to benefit their own corporations at our expense.—*Farmers' Address at Portage, Wis.*

—Fostered and fattened by the ruinous policy of an imbecile and groveling administration, the moneyed "rings" of the country have grown to such proportions that nothing short of a general uprising of the working masses can check their encroachments, and save the necks of the people from the yoke that is being fastened upon them.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Argus.*

—A question which has already secured the earnest discussion of great communities, is not one to be glossed over by fair words or by fair promises. Neither is it a question which can be so individualized that merchants, mechanics, "laboring men," etc., can stand aside and say—this is a war between farmers and railroads—let them fight it out. It is a contest in which we are all interested—the people on the one side and the railroad monopolists on the other.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—The right and only successful way is to assure these Western farmers we are with them, and then, if we can, with their aid, rescue the nation from the hands of corrupt men.—*Whitehall, (N. Y.) Times.*

—It was men *who got mad* that led off in the anti-slavery crusade of 1855, and it is they whose temper is none of the best, in view of the times, that must lead to-day.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune.*

—The monopolies cannot be overthrown unless their friends be turned out of office, and the friends of the anti-monopolists elected. This must be done.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The laboring classes can never expect relief at the hands of the old political parties, controlled in the interest of a few arrogant and corrupt men who believe in the rule or ruin policy; and it is to them the laboring men owe their slavery monieyed monopolies. The laboring men now have the strength and power in their own hands.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—The withdrawal of the farmers from both of the old party organizations is patent to every well-informed citizen of Iowa; and it is this fact that has caused the fluttering recently among the railroad monopolists, the professional wire-pullers, and office-seekers generally of the dominant party.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—An honest and united departure like this will be successful. In this plan of action we are sustained by every leading farmer who has made known his views to us, and we think we will be very generally sustained by every thinking man for reform in the State.—*Iowa Homestead.*

—When it is the open boast of railway managers that they can bribe Legislatures and corrupt courts to suit their own nefarious purposes, it is time people awaken and see to what dangers they are exposed. This issue should extend beyond the limit of a class movement to the whole people, whose good imperatively demands redress from the evils of monopolies.—*Jefferson (Iowa) Bee.*

—The farmers understand what they are about. They can disregard all the mock alarm of party newspapers with perfect safety. They may rest assured that the fears that the organization will become political are simply the expression of an apprehension that the Patrons of Husbandry will not become the patrons of either of the old parties.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—There seems to be but one expression among the people of Northwest Missouri, and that is that this is a movement in the right direction. Aside from immediate and material benefits, the whole country will be benefited, and political unity and peace will prevail—a consummation in itself most devoutly to be prayed for.—*Platte City (Mo.) Landmark.*

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is ever watchful of the iron interests of Pennsylvania, is apprehensive that "the feeling now existing against the railroads need not be long continued, to beget hostility to the present tariff, to which the farmers will presently give their undivided attention. The next cry will be, Down with the tariff!"

OTTAWA, ILL.

Drunken Riot Over a Dog Fight—One Man Nearly Pounded to Death—Trial of a Would-Be Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 9.—A fearful fight occurred in the northern part of this city on Sunday evening. A party of a dozen men were at a house visiting, and all got pretty drunk, when a dog fight caused a general riot, resulting in a man named Sir getting pounded nearly to death. The case of Riley, for an attempt to kill the City Marshal of Mendota last April, came up in the Circuit Court here to-day. The Marshal tried to arrest Riley for an alleged violation of a city ordinance, when the latter turned upon the Marshal and tried to cut him to death, and came near accomplishing his purpose. The trial excites considerable interest.

MADISON.

Gov. Washburn—Circuit Court—Church Reopening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—Gov. Washburn left this afternoon to attend an adjourned Indian Council at Sparta for the purpose of persuading the reluctant Winnebagoes to remove to the Indian Territory.

The United States Circuit Court meets here to-morrow, and Justice David Davis of the Supreme Court is expected to sit with Judge Hopkins.

The Presbyterian Church here, on which some $9,000 have just been spent in improvements, was reopened yesterday, and by the appeals of the new pastor, the Rev. L. Y. Hayes, late of Ottawa, Ill., $3,200 were pledged on the spot towards the liquidating of all indebtedness.

Iowa Press Association.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 9.—To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the Press Association of Iowa meets at the Union Opera-House. An informal meeting will be held at the office of the *Republican*. The address of welcome will be delivered by Judge N. M. Hubbard, and the reply by Col. J. P. Treynor, President of the Association, and the annual address will be delivered by Waldo M. Potter, of the Davenport *Gazette*, and the poem by J. L. Creerey, of the Dubuque *Times*. But few editors are in the city now, though all will probably arrive on the night trains. On Saturday night the City Council made an appropriation of $2,000 towards the entertainment of the Association. The affair has every appearance of a grand success.

Is He One of the Benders?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, Iowa, June 9.—A young man supposed to be William Bender, giving his name as Ely Avery, is here under arrest. His actions are suspicious. For about two weeks he has been in this vicinity, and for a few days he worked in a brickyard. His employer became dissatisfied with his movements, and discharged him. The loss of a job had no depressing effect, as he remarked he could make more money than the proprietor of the brickyard, and at the same time showed a big roll of notes.

Three Students Drowned.

NEW YORK, June 9.—While the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Selleck's school, at Norwalk, Conn., were boating on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by their teacher, the steamer Americus ran into one boat, capsizing it, and three boys were drowned. Their names are Charles J. Bostwick, of Auburn, N. Y.; Edward Morris, of Troy, N. Y., and William B. Crane, of Somers, N. Y.

Fatal Fall.

COATESVILLE, Pa., May 9.—Three painters fell from the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, at Centresville, this afternoon, by the breaking of the scaffolding. Henry Ulrich and Joseph Lewis were killed, and Isaac Jary had a thigh broken.

THE COUN

The Ordinance Requi
men to Take Out
ses Vetoed

Mayor Medill Reproves
for Asking Impe
Questions.

Rendering Tanks Mu
Inspection in F

The Common Council held a
yesterday evening, Ald. Sherwo
Present, Ald. Richardson,
McGennise, Coey, McAvoy, Sidw
ering, Tracey, Schmitz, Culler
Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brie
Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwoo
land, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhard
Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney,
Brandt, Woodman.

LIVERY-STABLES.

The Mayor sent in a veto of th
quiring livery-stable keepers to
for their vehicles, not because i
for them to pay for the repair
helped to wear out, but since t
should not be coupled with such
crippled or destroyed their busin
same time were odious to the ge
would be almost impossible f
keepers to comply with the
which the law imposed upon
men in regard to licensing driver
bers on carriages, etc. The ordi
believed, be so amended as to
enue, and yet not interfere with
ness.

The ordinance failed to pass
yeas, 16; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, Coey,
Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowr
O'Brien, Kehoe, Quirk, Carney, and B
Nays—Richardson, McGennise, McA
ering, Bond, Clark, Heath, Miner, S
Cleveland, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stou
acher, Schaffner, Gannon, Ogden, and

Ald. Woodman moved to place
ter on file.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 16;
Ald. Cullerton moved to recons
by which the ordinance failed to p
agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 12.
The matter was referred to the
mittee—yeas, 19; nays, 18.

AN OFFENSIVE RESOLUTION

The following communication fr
was then read:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, w
proval, a preamble and resolution pre
Lengacher, and adopted at the last m
Common Council, requiring the Corpo
to report to your honorable body by wh
the charter the Mayor is authorized to
licenses, and forbid the Clerk to issue l
tain men or places. The preamble con
lowing whereases:

"WHEREAS, The Mayor has revoked
ten saloon-keepers on Saturday afterno
tion of the Sunday clause of the license
"WHEREAS, The Mayor has ordered
nor to issue new licenses to those ten
nor to the houses or buildings wherein
keepers carried on their legitimate bu
causing unwonted hardships, obstruct
confiscating the means of livelihood of

I am constrained to disapprove the
resolution in question for these reaso
cause the statements that "the Mayor h
City Clerk, etc.," are untrue—in point o
order having been given by me;
charges preferred by an Alderman agai
alleging an improper or illegal discharg
duties should not be endorsed and
Common Council without debate, refer
tion, report of committee, or proof
The action of the Council in this case is u
and I have no doubt it was unintentiona
advertently in the hurry of business. I
the Council does not desire or intend to
record as denying the authority of the
voke the licenses of tippling-houses for
toxicating drinks on Sunday, or of censuri
I would refer your honorable bo
4, Sec. 8, of this charter of Chicago, for
conferred on the Common Council to lic
and restrain the traffic in ardent, vinous,
liquors, and I would especially call your
following extracts from Chapter 28, of
Ordinances, under the title of "Misdeme
says: "If any person shall keep open
house on the Sabbath day or night, or sha
any bar or place where intoxicating drink
be kept, or shall sell or retail intoxica
the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep a
governed, or disorderly house, or suffer a
play at cards or other games of chance on
with or without betting, every such per
viction, shall be fined in a sum no
$10, nor exceeding $100. Sec. 4
sale of intoxicating liquor to minors.
for the punishment of any person found
toxication in the streets or public place
by or in any private house or place in th
of any citizen or person. The last clau
declares that "it shall be the duty of the
with to revoke any license given any perso
violate any provision of Sec. 3 of this chapt
Sec. 50 is devoted to the subject of
liquors. Sec. 1 contains the terms
the Mayor is authorized to gran
for the sale of intoxicating drinks and
tions of the bond to be given by
Sec. 3 declares that any license so gran
revoked upon written notice by the Mayo
shall appear to his satisfaction that
licensed shall have violated any provision
dinance of the Common Council relating to
liquors or any condition of the bond afor
examination of these provisions of the law
clear that the Mayor is authorized to re
licenses, and that it is made his duty to r
for violation of the ordinances pertaining
Therefore he cannot properly be c
Common Council with "causing
hardships, obstructing trade, and confi
means of livelihood of tax-payers" when he
the ordinances of the city and carrying th
the Common Council into effect, as he is c
by it to do and has sworn to do.

Of course, I recognize the perfect right o
mon Council to ask any legal opinion of th
ation Counsel, but where the request is bas
erroneous statements as to any action casting
the Mayor for doing what he
do, or for doing the very thing he
manded by the ordinance of the Commo
to do, I deem it justifiable in me to wi
assent to such allegations, otherwise I woul
the record as admitting that the statements
preamble and resolutions were true and the co

Ald. Lengacher thought he had a rig
time to call on the Mayor or Corporati
for information. He had that r
under the Mayor's bill. As far as
ments of fact were concerned, he kne
of ten saloons was in the City Clerk's
verbal orders given not to grant
licenses. He was certain the Mayor had
revoke licenses in certain specific
Whether a violation of the Sunday
among them he could not say.

Ald. Schaffner thought the veto s
and the Aldermen entitled to his inf
The Mayor could put himself right on t
without vetoing the ordinance.

The resolution was reconsidered.
The resolution was referred to the
Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referr
removal of a car factory on the corner
Lake and Monroe streets; for a water
Flournoy street; for the removal of
track on Ashland avenue; against
Wells street; for water-pipe on Centr
and for a sewer on Norman street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was o
prepare an ordinance for paving Frankl
from Kinzie to Chicago avenue; to buil
walk on the east side of Forrester stre
Archer avenue to Cologne; to place a
at the corner of Archer avenue and Quar
to report an ordinance for paving Twent
street, from the river to Ashland avenu
ordinance for paving Twelfth street, fro
to Ashland avenue.

The Board of Police was ordered to
police officer at the corner of Kinzie a
Ashland avenue.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Ald. McGrath submitted a resolution
ing the Committee on Public Buildi
Grounds to use all their efforts to hav
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Court-House plans submitted by them.

Ald. Bailey moved to amend by also i
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architects whose plans were first selecte
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Committee had made a mess of it.

Ald. Bailey afterwards withdrew t
Ald. McGrath's resolution was adopted.
Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, wh
adopted, directing the City Clerk to re
reason for the delay in the delivery of
of the revised ordinances and charter.

WATER-MAINS.

The resolution authorizing the Board o
Works to use the surplus water rents
laying of water-mains, reserving
amount expenses, and interest

THE COUNCIL.

The Ordinance Requiring Liverymen to Take Out Licenses Vetoed.

Mayor Medill Reproves the Council for Asking Impertinent Questions.

Rendering Tanks Must Undergo Inspection in Future.

The Common Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Sherwood in the Chair. Present, Ald. Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennise, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman.

LIVERY-STABLES.

The Mayor sent in a veto of the ordinance requiring livery-stable keepers to take out licenses for their vehicles, not because it was improper for them to pay for the repair of streets they helped to wear out, but since the requirement should not be coupled with such conditions as crippled or destroyed their business, and at the same time were odious to the general public. It would be almost impossible for livery-stable keepers to comply with the requirements which the law imposed upon hackney-coachmen in regard to licensing drivers, putting numbers on carriages, etc. The ordinance could, he believed, be so amended as to secure the revenue, and yet not interfere with any one's business.

The ordinance failed to pass over the veto—yeas, 16; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Kehoe, Quirk, Carney, and Brandt—16.

Nays—Richardson, McGennise, McAvoy, Stone, Pickering, Bond, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Ogden, and Woodman—21.

Ald. Woodman moved to place the whole matter on file.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance failed to pass, and it was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 12.

The matter was referred to the License Committee—yeas, 19; nays, 18.

AN OFFENSIVE RESOLUTION VETOED.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, a preamble and resolution presented by Ald. Lengacher, and adopted at the last meeting of the Common Council, requiring the Corporation Counsel to report to your honorable body by what provision of the charter the Mayor is authorized to revoke saloon licenses, and forbid the Clerk to issue licenses to certain men or places. The preamble contains the following whereases:

"WHEREAS, The Mayor has revoked the licenses of ten saloon-keepers on Saturday afternoon for a violation of the Sunday clause of the license; and

"WHEREAS, The Mayor has ordered the City Clerk not to issue new licenses to those ten saloon-keepers, nor to the houses or buildings wherein said ten saloon-keepers carried on their legitimate business, thereby causing unwonted hardships, obstructing trade, and confiscating the means of livelihood of tax-payers;"

I am constrained to disapprove the preamble and resolution in question for these reasons: First, because the statements that "the Mayor has ordered the City Clerk, etc.," are untrue—in point of fact, no such order having been given by me; second, because charges preferred by an Alderman against the Mayor, alleging an improper or illegal discharge of his official duties should not be endorsed and adopted by the Common Council without debate, reference, investigation, report of committee, or proof of any kind. The action of the Council in this case is unprecedented, and I have no doubt it was unintentional, and done inadvertently in the hurry of business. I am quite sure the Council does not desire or intend to appear on the record as denying the authority of the Mayor to revoke the licenses of tippling-houses for selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday, or of censuring him for so doing. I would refer your honorable body to Chapter 8, Sec. 8, of this charter of Chicago, for the authority conferred on the Common Council to license, regulate, and restrain the traffic in ardent, vinous, and fermented liquors, and I would especially call your attention to the following extracts from Chapter 28, of the Revised Ordinances, under the title of "Misdemeanors." Sec. 2 says: "If any person shall keep open any tippling house on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep open any bar or place where intoxicating drinks are or may be kept, or shall sell or retail intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep a common, ill-governed, or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at cards or other games of chance on his premises, with or without betting, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $20, nor exceeding $100. Sec. 4 forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors. Sec. 8 provides for the punishment of any person found in a state of intoxication in the streets or public place within the city or in any private house or place to the annoyance of any citizen or person. The last clause of Sec. 14 declares that "it shall be the duty of the Mayor forthwith to revoke any license given any person who shall violate any provision of Sec. 3 of this chapter." Chapter 30 is devoted to the subject of spirituous liquors. Sec. 1 contains the terms on which the Mayor is authorized to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks and to the conditions of the bond to be given by saloon-keepers. Sec. 3 declares that any license so granted may be revoked upon written notice by the Mayor, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so licensed shall have violated any provisions of any ordinance of the Common Council relating to spirituous liquors or any condition of the bond aforesaid." An examination of these provisions of the law must make it clear that the Mayor is authorized to revoke saloon licenses, and that it is made his duty to revoke them for violation of the ordinances pertaining hereto, and therefore he cannot properly be charged by the Common Council with "causing unwonted hardships, obstructing trade, and confiscating the means of livelihood of tax-payers" when he is enforcing the ordinances of the city and carrying the orders of the Common Council into effect, as he is commanded by law to do and has sworn to do.

Of course, I recognize the perfect right of the Common Council to ask any legal opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but where the request is based on erroneous statements as to any action casting censure on the Mayor for doing what he did not do, or for doing the very thing he is commanded by the ordinance of the Common Council to do, I deem it justifiable in me to withhold my assent to such allegations, otherwise I would appear on record as admitting that the statements in the preamble and resolutions were true and the censure just.

Ald. Lengacher thought he had a right at any time to call on the Mayor or Corporation Counsel for information. He had that right even under the Mayor's bill. As far as the statements of fact were concerned, he knew the list of ten saloons was in the City Clerk's office, and verbal orders given not to grant any more licenses. He was certain the Mayor had no right to revoke licenses in certain specified cases. Whether a violation of the Sunday law was among them he could not say.

Ald. Schaffner thought the veto a mistake, and the Alderman entitled to his information. The Mayor could put himself right on the record without vetoing the ordinance.

The resolution was reconsidered.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for the removal of a car factory on the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets; for a water-pipe on [illegible] street; for the removal of a railroad track on Ashland avenue; against extending [illegible] street; for water-pipe on Centre street; and for a sewer on Norman street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for paving Franklin street, from Kinzie to Chicago avenue; to build a sidewalk on the east side of Forrester street, from Archer avenue to Cologne; to place a fire-plug at the corner of Archer avenue and Quarry street; to report an ordinance for paving Twenty-second street, from the river to Ashland avenue, and an ordinance for paving Twelfth street, from Centre to Ashland avenue.

The Board of Police was ordered to station a police officer at the corner of Kinzie street and [illegible] avenue.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Ald. McGrath submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Buildings and [illegible] to use all their efforts to have the representatives of the city papers admitted to the meeting of the Joint Committee at which it is proposed to allow the architects to explain the Court-House plans submitted by them.

Ald. Bailey moved to amend by also instructing the Committee to vote to allow the eighteen architects whose plans were first selected an opportunity of explaining them. Thus far the [illegible] had made a mess of it.

Ald. Bailey afterwards withdrew this, and Ald. McGrath's resolution was adopted.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the City Clerk to report the cause for the delay in the delivery of the copies of the [illegible] ordinances and charter.

WATER-MAINS.

[illegible] authorizing the Board of Public Works to use the surplus water rents for the [illegible] of water-mains, reserving the estimated expenses, and interest on the water debt to the amount of $100,000, was passed.

RENDERING-TANKS.

The ordinance providing for the inspection of rendering-tanks was passed.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for widening Ashland avenue, from Division street to Milwaukee avenue, and extending Fry street, from Noble to Rose, which were referred.

The Board, in reply to a resolution, reported that Fourteenth street bridge would cost $351,500, as follows: Land damages, dredging, and docking, $103,000; bridge proper, $35,000; viaduct and approaches on east side, $42,000; ditto on West Side, $171,500.

The Board reported they believed the necessary land for the Harrison street bridge could be obtained south of it, in exchange for a part of Ellsworth and Sebor streets. North of it they had been unable to make any satisfactory arrangement.

SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education asked the concurrence of the Council in the bids it had accepted for building the Harrison street and Rolling Mill Primaries. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Council adjourned.

EUREKA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The anniversary-week of Eureka College has just drawn to a close. The weather, which had proved quite precarious, settled down, and but one shower interfered with the exercises. Visitors came in from various quarters, and developed during their stay considerable enthusiasm for the institution whose guests they were. The town in which this College is situated, when you are removed a little from the railway, is one of the most beautiful in Illinois. Though there is considerable business transacted in the place for one of not over 1,500 inhabitants, the College is undoubtedly the chief feature of value.

Walnut Grove Academy has, since twenty years, developed into a college with numerous graduates, now honoring their Alma Mater in many useful positions through the State and Nation. It possesses two fine, commodious brick buildings, beautifully surrounded; has a moderate endowment; and draws its patronage from almost every portion of the State.

The society-anniversaries constituted a prominent feature of the week. Of these there are no less than four,—each presenting its exhibition and calling out a large audience. One of these, the Mathesian, is conducted by students preparing for the ministry; another, the Excelsior, is composed exclusively of ladies; a third, the Periclesian, entirely of gentlemen; and the fourth, the Edmund Burke, of both gentlemen and ladies. Though so many, these societies seemed to have ample reserve force behind that which was most prominently presented to the public, and, from the various methods upon which they are organized, one might suppose that a careful eclecticism would bring forward the best, and thus solve, among others, one of the problems connected with coeducation.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., the annual reunion occurred. Prof. A. S. Fisher presided. W. A. Poynter, resident here, delivered an address of welcome; to which S. F. Davidson, of the Chicago *Evening Mail*, was prevented from replying, as had been arranged, by his detention at your Jubilee. Prof. B. J. Radford, who is esteemed brilliant, and excels in oratory, poetry, and scholarship, delivered an address on "The Average Man." It should have been said that the exercises of the week were held in the large and beautiful tent which is the property of the College, and is capable of accommodating a larger audience than any assembly-room in town. A severe rain coming on at about the close of the dinner-hour, the afternoon speeches from the Alumni were necessarily dispensed with.

On Thursday, the addresses of the graduates, seven in number, were delivered according to the following programme:

"Voices that Call Me," Georgina Callender, Eureka; "Revolutions Inevitable," Ammon Coomes, Gridley; "Life's Indirections," J. E. Harris, Ligonier, Ind.; "Pussy Wants a Corner," Janet E. Murray, Eureka; "The Answer of the Church," O. A. Richards, Burr Oak, Iowa; "The Goal Lies Beyond," C. A. Shirley, Hartsburg; "Hope Springs Eternal in the Human Breast," G. R. Shirley, Hartsburg.

These addresses were certainly of average merit, and were, without exception, well delivered.

The presentation of diplomas by President Weston disclosed the secret of his success with the students and of his popularity, in the possession of a large heart, full of feeling for the students under his care, and of unselfish joy at their success. No case of discipline has occurred during the entire year, in an average attendance of 100 students, and there is a spontaneous and universal manifestation of respect and esteem for both the President and his associate instructors.

Thursday, at 3 p. m., Elder Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, O., delivered a fine address. Mr. E. is well known as one of the leading minds among the Disciples, and his utterances were full of practical admonition to the friends of one of their leading institutions of learning. There is nothing narrow or bigoted in the college management, though its leading spirits are devoted Christian men.

The closing concert on Thursday evening was an enjoyable affair.

On the whole, it is evident that our noble State, though possessed of many institutions established and sustained by the State, cannot afford to overlook private colleges like Eureka, which are conducted on high principles, and managed by experienced, educated, and popular men. B.

Do Not Forget

the very attractive sale of residence lots to be sold on the ground to-day, by C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers. (See their advertisement on first page.) This firm will also sell at same place, 21 very desirable lots fronting the Boulevard and Armitage avenue. These lots are very accessible, being located in the immediate vicinity of Greenbaum's depot, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. They are also near Humboldt Park. A free train on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad leaves depot corner Canal and Kinzie streets at 10:15 a. m.

Saved from the Fire.

Potter, King & Co., will exhibit and sell at cost during the next two days the portion of their stock saved from the late fire, including two elegant side-boards entirely uninjured. The sale will occur at No. 290 Wabash avenue, two doors south of the firm's recent location.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

Indian Method of Extorting a Confession.

Indian Observer.

The police in the mofussil have, as is well known, various ingenious methods for extorting confessions from prisoners without torture. Three of these have recently reached our ears, and, although we do not absolutely vouch for the truth of them, yet we are inclined to give credit to them for this reason, that they are stranger than fiction would be. The first is applied to opium-eaters, and the modus operandi is as follows: The Chowkidar sits down opposite the prisoner, displaying an opium ball, which he keeps rolling in the palm of his hand, thus subjecting the unhappy wretch to the sufferings of the Tantalus. The result is rarely unsuccessful; the desired exchange is made, the policeman hearing the story, and the prisoner getting the opium ball. The second method is used where a number of prisoners are suspected of offense, and is happily facilitated by the internal arrangement of the thanna, which is generally divided into three compartments—one room for the constable, another a lock-up, and the third, in the middle, a sort of office. The prisoners are taken into the lock-up and left to themselves. Shortly afterward the Inspector sends for one of the prisoners, who is duly conducted into the last compartment, the Inspector remaining in the middle room all the time with several of his colleagues. The following comedy is then acted: The Inspector in a loud voice asks the prisoner if he knows anything about the matter. This question is not really addressed to the prisoner, who is in the side compartment, but to another Constable, who replies in a low voice scarcely audible to the men in the other compartments. Then the Interpreter calls out: "Bring a stick and beat him;" a stick is brought, a sack is hung up in the corner and well-belabored, one of the Constables howling and crying during the operation. When this is over, the man is called upon to confess, a loud order is given for pen and ink, and one of the Constables simulates the confession in a low, mumbling voice. All this time the prisoners have been trembling in the side compartment, and when another of their number is fetched out he is under the impression that his companion has been tortured into telling the truth, and he generally makes a full confession. The last method is by far the strangest of the three. The prisoner is stripped and laid upon his back, and half a cocoanut shell, with a large stag beetle inside it, is placed upon his body and fastened round it. The stag beetle makes frantic efforts to escape, and at last endeavors to burrow through the flesh of his victim. The pain inflicted is trifling, but the prisoner, whose imagination has been excited by some ominous remarks of the Constable, already thinks he feels the insect preying upon his vitals, and is only too ready to tell all he knows if the cocoanut-shell is removed.

THE COURTS.

The Loss of the Sea Bird—The Owners Petition in Admiralty for a Limitation of Litigation.

The Cheney Case—The Judge Thinks Delay the Wisest Course.

Criminal Court Items—Bankruptcy Notes—The Courts Condensed.

In the United States District Court, the Goodrich Transportation Company and Albert E. Goodrich file a petition in admiralty. In their petition they recount the circumstances of the total destruction by fire of their steamboat "Sea Bird," which occurred on the morning of the 9th April, 1868, in Lake Michigan, while the vessel was off the Port of Waukegan and within United States maritime jurisdiction, on her way from the port of Two Rivers, Wis., to Chicago, with a cargo of goods and passengers, two of [illegible] were the only souls saved on board. [illegible] claim that the fire, and consequent [illegible] and cargo, were occasioned without [illegible] design; that about the 1st of [illegible] received from the sunken wreck the iron-work of the vessel, and its safe; that about the 1st day of April, 1870, the following persons brought suits against the Company for damages alleged to have been sustained by loss of life of the parties whose estates they represent, in the Circuit Court of Cook County: Hattie E., administratrix of the estate of Lucien F. Gaylord; in the United States Circuit Court, Prescott W. Boynton, administrator of the estate of John Sorenson; Frederika, administratrix of the estate of Nels T. Nelson; Bernard Ebbers, administrator of the estate of Henry Pfeiffer; Michael Droling, administrator of the estate of Patrick C. Danaby; John Leykom, administrator of the estate of James W. Leykom; Sophia Reichen, executrix of the last will of Charles Reichen; F. Kostorulatsky, administrator of the estate of Caspar, Legro, Jr.; T. C. Shore, administrator of the estate of Joseph D. Doucett; August Busse, administrator of the estate of Frederick Henning; John Schnette, administrator of the estate of Amos Meyer; John Nickrehen, administrator, of the estate of Henry G. S. Neiman. John S. Koehlen, administrator of the estate of Auguste Wilde; Anthon Fuchs; administrator of the estate of John Fuchs; Wenzel Schermoneck, administrator of the estate of John Migara; the first eleven deceased being alleged to have been passengers on the boat, the last five being deck-hands. These suits are still pending, and, in addition to these, petitioners believe that suits will be brought against them as owners of the steamboat, for the recovery of damages by parties whose goods and merchandise were destroyed, wherefore they ask that they may be entitled to the benefit of the act of Congress, which limits the liabilities of ship-owners, and that the value of their interest in said steamboat, her engines, boilers, etc., and her freight, then pending at the time of the fire may be appraised that they may pay the same into the Registry of the United States District Court, and that a monition may issue against all persons claiming damages of any kind by reason of said fire, citing them to appear before said Court, make proof of their respective demands, and that the Court declare the limit of the owner's liability, and upon their paying said amount into court decide said owners exempt from further liability; and that the Court make a distribution among the parties proved entitled to share in said amount, and restrain all persons, including the plaintiffs in the suits above described, from further prosecuting suits against petitioners.

THE CHENEY CASE.

The Cheney case was up before Judge Williams yesterday. After some little argument between the counsel, during which Mr. Whitehouse offered to accept Mr. Fuller's stipulation, and thus have an immediate final hearing, the Court decided that in view of the peculiar importance of the case he had better continue it. He, accordingly, ordered a rule on defendants to have the evidence closed by the 1st of October next, and stated that he would set the case for hearing as soon after as possible.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Charles Weed was required to stand his trial before Judge Rogers yesterday morning, on a charge of assaulting a Mr. Buchanan. The assault was committed on the South Side immediately after the fire, by Weed and one Garrity, the latter of whom, not being bailed, was sent for the offence to the penitentiary for five years. Weed, however, succeeded in obtaining bondsmen and immediately after the fire left for New York. At the time of his first trial he declined to appear, and his bondsmen had the utmost difficulty in having him brought to this city from New York, the Metropolis shysters making a desperate fight to retain him in their midst. On arriving in Chicago, Weed was again admitted to bail, and yesterday morning his second bondsmen found themselves left in the lurch.

Andrew Kennedy, charged with selling liquor without a license in the Town of Lake View, pleaded guilty. Sentence was suspended.

John Ohlson, a respectable-looking farmer from Evanston, was tried on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $130, and another containing $23. The prisoner accounted for the presence of the articles by stating that he found one, and that he supposed the other had been deposited in his pocket by a penitential pickpocket. The only defense urged in the case was that of ex-Sheriff Gray and a number of other highly respectable residents of Evanston, who testified to the prisoner's general high moral character. The jury, after having consulted together for about an hour, decided that it was impossible for them to agree in the case, and were consequently discharged.

GENERAL ITEMS.

John Bains makes application in the Circuit Court for a writ of capias against C. D. Genung and John D. Scanlan, against whom he is about to bring a suit on a plea of trespass, for that Genung employed Scanlan, who is a Constable, to break into complainant's house, on the 27th of May last, and clean out and remove all the furniture therefrom, to complainant's damage of $1,000. The capias was granted by Judge Tree.

In the Circuit Court John Baldwin, Jr., files his præcipe and declaration in ejectment against Josephus F. Thomas, whom he charges with ejecting him from Lot 45, in William E. Doggett's Subdivision of Block 23, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of Section 33, T. 40, N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., and lays damages at $10,000.

S. M. Emmons files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Nelson West, F. A. Austin, and William Ottaway, partners under the firm name of West, Austin & Co.; damages, $3,000.

Barbara McMahon files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against D. Green and John Dooley; damages, $2,000.

Joseph Maguere files a præcipe in trespass in the case in the Superior Court against John Huntz; damages, $5,000.

In the Superior Court, Mary Landwer files a bill in equity against Lewis Echenberg for the partition of Lot 17, Block 1, in E. B. McCagg's Subdivision of out lot 19 in Subdivision made by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.

Payson M. Doty brings suit in attachment in the Circuit Court against S. W. Gillespie, S. A. Trowbridge, and A. Wakeman, Jr., all residents of the State of New York, and indebted to him in the sum of $2,155.63 for services rendered.

In the matter of H. Liebenstein et al., George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

In the matter of Goodrich & Kirby, the order for dismissal was made absolute.

In the case of Sloan v. Cossett, which has been on trial in Judge Wood's room all last week, in which plaintiff sought to recover damages for alleged breach of contract, a verdict was rendered in his favor for one cent damages.

The case of Fischer v. New went by default in Judge Porter's room yesterday; plaintiff's damages, $769.

In Judge Gary's Court only three decrees of divorce were entered, the day's work being unusually light.

The case of Blake v. Thomson came up before Judge Booth, yesterday morning, when the Court decided that the rule on defendant to restore bail bond was discharged.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,251—John Bains v. C. D. Genung and John D. Scanlan; application for writ of capias. 7,252—Charles B. Forrest v. A. Keysser and John Neiedmesser; assumpsit, $200. 7,253—S. M. Emmons v. Nelson West, F. A. Austin, and William Ottaway, partners under name of West, Austin & Co.; assumpsit, $3,000. 7,254—John Baldwin, Jr., v. Josephus T. Thomas; ejectment, $10,000. 7,255—Wm. C. Lincoln v. Board of Trade, etc.; bill for injunction. 7,256—Appeal. 7,257—Barbara McMahon v. D. Green and J. W. Dooley; assumpsit, $2,000. 7,258, 9—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—43,644—Ross v. William L. Wadsworth; divorce. 43,645—Mary Landwer v. Louis Eichenberg; bill for partition. 43,646—Appeal. 43,647—Moses W. Powell v. Amos F. Tompkins; confession of judgment, $78.94. 43,648—Mary v. Frederick Mulbert; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,649—Joseph Maguere v. John Hintz; trespass on the case, $5,000. 43,650—William H. Fitch et al. v. H. Dufant and Fressaire; assumpsit, $400. 43,651—Same v. E. Meagher; same, $200. 43,652—Same v. D. G. Hays and Thomas F. Schell; assumpsit, $400. 43,653—P. M. Doty v. S. W. Gillespie, S. A. Trowbridge, and A. Wakeman, Jr.; attachment, $2,155.63. 43,654—Suppressed for service.

AMUSEMENTS.

FLOWER CONCERT.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given at the Union Park Congregational Church, last evening, under the management of Mr. Louis Falk, the well known organist, for the purpose of providing flowers for the church. The price of admission was fixed at the low rate of 25 cents, and the result was the attendance of a very large audience—a fact which contains a very useful suggestion for our home concert managers, namely, that it is better to charge a small price and have a full house than to charge a large price and have empty benches. Those who assisted in carrying out the design of the concert were Miss Anna Lewis, Miss Lena Hastreiter, and Messrs. Gill, Ed. Schultze, M. Schultz, Coffin, Collins, Phelps, Booth, Kimbark, and Falk. The programme was a very light but pleasing one. Mr. Falk opened both parts with organ selections, the first with a brilliant offertoire, and the second with a transcription of his own of themes from "Fra Diavolo," which was very effectively worked up and played with his usual neatness and discrimination. Miss Hastreiter, who has been a long time absent from our concert rooms, contributed Bevignani's florid "Flower Girl," one of her favorite selections, which she sang very brilliantly and with remarkably clean execution, and a "Valse Printemps," both of which were encored. Her songs in reply were the ballad "Jamie Has Long Been Courting Me," and Hatton's familiar "Good-Bye, Sweetheart." The first was sung very cleverly, but the very slow time in which the last was taken hurt its effect. Miss Lewis sang in the "Trovatore" duo "Si la Stanchezza" with Mr. Schultze, and also the coquettish aria of Mattei, "Capricciosa," for her excellent performance of which she carried off an encore, to which she replied with "Kathleen Mavourneen." A male quartette, including Mr. Coffin (first tenor), Mr. Collins (second tenor), Mr. Kimbark (first bass), and Mr. Booth (second bass), sang two or threepart songs very effectively, especially Hodge's "Serenade," and deserved the encores which they got. The other numbers on the programme were the overtures to "Tannhauser" and "Euryanthe," and the "Wedding March," for pianos and organ (Messrs. Ziegfeld, Phelps, Schultz, and Falk), an aria from "Don Carlos" (Mr. Gill), and he "Bella Si Come un Angelo," from "Crispino" (Mr. Schultze). The latter sang with excellent taste, and Mr. Gill added much to the pleasure of the concert by his fine method, his true culture, and the admirable expression of his singing. If only 25 cents produces so good a concert as this one, it would be well to omit the dollar home concerts hereafter.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Katie Putnam and her troupe of assistants began a second week's work at this theatre last evening under auspices much more favorable than a week ago. The play of last week was excessively stupid. A little stupidity, like the dough in plum pudding, or the water in a cocktail, is all very well, even necessary perhaps, so that the fun between the intervals of stupidity may be all the more appreciated. But a pudding all dough, or a cocktail all water, or a play all stupidity, are not acceptable to the average American. Therefore was it a good and a wise and a sensible thing for Miss Putnam to abandon "Bet" and take to something more legitimate and better known, in the shape of "Old Curiosity Shop," the "brilliant young artiste" herself acting the parts of *Little Nell* and *The Marchioness*. We are happy to be in a position to say that she is a better *Nell* and *Marchioness* than a *Bet*; more piquant, more funny. Persons can laugh at her antics in connection with her words, and pass the time pleasantly enough. The conception, if there be any conception about it, is not original. Lotta has been here before, and Miss Putnam belongs to the Lotta school of acting, if it be a school, which is a question. She jumps on the table and swings her feet with an abandon fully equal to Lotta, and in her disputations with the inebriated *Swiveller* does the best she can. There is not a scintillation of genius in the part, but acting which, in these warm evenings, will cause some to laugh, while it will not create any undue or unhealthy excitement. *Dick Swiveller* (Browne) was passable, generally good, with once in a while a bit of badness to vary the routine of the goodness. *Quilp* (Ellis) was sufficiently hideous and fawning, and *Sampson Brass* (Power) was not bad. The mantle of silence may be cast over the balance of the cast. There is nothing in it remarkable in any respect. They walk and talk through their parts, and no doubt earn the full amount of their respective stipends. On the whole, a person having nothing else to do might do many more foolish things than go and see this play and get amused for a couple of hours. It is much better in every way than last week's performance, and Miss Putnam is a young and ambitious actress, whom it is well enough to encourage. The audience last evening was not very large, but it might have been very much smaller. The same bill to-night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

In view of the fact that the burlesque of "Ye Gentle Savage" proved not to be the hit it was expected, the management of Hooley's have wisely decided to make it merely a supplementary piece, to follow some light drama suited, by some unknown phenomenon, to the light audiences anticipated during the heats of summer. The change is one which must be commended, for the burlesque is, if anything, a mere dessert to the heavier dramatic meal which usually does, and always ought to, precede it. The piece which is now placed upon the stage is light and pleasing, and is too well known to the general public as the production of Mr. R. T. Craven to warrant a lengthened notice. "Miriam's Crime" is the title, and though it would rather suggest something sensational, it is free entirely from any such imputation, for *Miriam's* crime was nothing more than a heroic act of self sacrifice, consisting of the destruction of a will which left her sole heiress to a handsome fortune. This left the money to the man she loved, and gained for her that devotion which we are led to believe was directed in quite another channel. Not being deep in any sense of the word, and appealing only in a light and occasional way to the feelings, the character of *Miriam West* gave Miss O'Connor no very great scope, and in consequence she failed to make as deep an impression as she has succeeded in doing in other parts. But she did succeed, as she usually does under all circumstances in rendering her part acceptably and truthfully. The interest of the play is centred in two reprobates, *Biles* a lawyer, who was impersonated by John Dillon, and *Scumley*, a vagabond, taken by Mr. Arnold. Of the latter, it need only be said the part was thankless, and the actor was conscious of the fact. Of the former, it is almost equally unnecessary to say that Mr. Dillon created an immense amount of fun, and that too by real acting, and not by buffoonery. Mr. Soggs as *Huffin*, an irascible lawyer, and Mrs. Maeder as *Mrs. Raby*, a boarding-house keeper, were fair representations.

"Ye Gentle Savage" has been reduced and otherwise improved, and is somewhat better acted, but the two leading ladies therein still suffer somewhat from influenza.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The Moran & Manning Minstrels presented an excellent bill of fare to their patrons last evening. It was almost entirely a new bill. The music in the first part was sweet, and the songs well sung. Wolsey warbled about "Killemey," Billy Manning gave a new song, "Way Over in Jersey;" "When the Moon is Out To-night Love," a sentimental ditty was treated by Walz; Moran trolled a comic song, and Saynor said "Good-bye, but Come Again." Most of these were rendered in good style, and the interpolated cross-examinations of the end men were extremely ridiculous, some of the puns being far-fetched, but always funny and decent. One thing about the whole performance, which we take pleasure in commending, is its entire freedom from innuendoes and equivocations of doubtful propriety. "The College Exercises," at the end of the concert, were good in their way. "The Great Jubilee," a travesty on the Jubilee last week, was, in many respects, superior to the original. Moran wielded Pat Gilmore's baton with more nervousness and less dignity than Pat, and took off the great leader to perfection. There was a *prima donna*, which is more than can be said of the Jubilee, in the person of Eugene, who has great ability in his capacity as a woman. Cheevers and Kennedy, in their songs and dances, received unbounded admiration from the audience, and Unsworth handled his comic songs and his voice with the art of an old minstrel. The piccalo obligato solo, by Armstrong, is a nice bit of music, and "Open on Sunday" is a burlesque on the Liquor laws. The audience was quite large and respectable. The same programme through the week.

THE JUBILEE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The excellent singing of the school children at the recent Jubilee, under the direction of Messrs. Whittemore and Blackman, their teachers, has been the theme of very general praise, and, as the occasion was an unusual one, the public not often having the opportunity of hearing them, we have obtained a complete list of the representations from the various schools. The chorus was composed as follows: High and Normal Schools, 300; Douglas School, 75; Washington, 58; Lincoln, 35; Newberry, 25; Cottage Grove, 50; Ogden, 38; Franklin, 15; Moseley, 28; Haven, 60; Scammon, 13; Hayes, 58; Clarke, 23; Holden, 17; Skinner, 50; Brown, 50; Foster, 37; Dore, 40; Kinzie, 30; Holstein, 5; Rolling Mills, 10; Wells, 30; Carpenter, 60; total, 1,107.

PERSONAL—THE HAND CONCERT.

The announcement which has been hitherto made in the daily press that Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz would sing at the forthcoming concert to be given in compliment to Mr. Hand, is incorrect. These gentlemen have authorized us to state that they are not to appear on that occasion.

A RARE CEREMONY.

Consecration of an Immense Congregation to the Service of the Blessed Virgin, at St. Mary's Catholic Church—The Very Rev. Father Damen Gives Some Sound Advice to Young Women.

The ceremony of consecrating a churchful of people to the service of the Blessed Virgin Mary could have been witnessed at St. Mary's, on Wabash avenue, last evening, during the mission services conducted by the Jesuit Fathers of the Church of the Holy Family. In Protestant churches, of course, such a ceremony is entirely unknown, and even among Catholics it is very rare. The evening's devotions were preceded by a short address to young women from the Very Rev. Father Damen, who gave them some sound advice in a homely way. He told them not to paint their cheeks, as it was an evidence of lack of brains, and excited suspicion of their virtue in the minds of all sensible persons. He also advised them to give up reading trashy New York weeklies and silly novels, as they were calculated to fill the mind with nonsensical thoughts. Women of good common sense would scorn to look at them. The time spent in poring over the detestable stories could be profitably employed in housework or some other useful occupation, which aged mothers were very often compelled to do while their daughters were attempting to play ladies in the parlor. The money spent in trashy reading ought to be devoted to the purchase of papers that convey solid information. The reverend speaker also advised not to dress beyond their own means or those of their parents, but to use every effort to reduce the family expenses to the lowest possible figure. The somewhat universal femine habit of telling "fibs" was denounced in strong terms as being unworthy of honorable Christian women. It frequently led to the commission of graver sins.

When the address had concluded, the choir sang the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. Father Damen again stepped on the altar, and explained at some length the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. He spoke of what the Blessed Virgin had done for believers in the true faith, and exhorted his hearers to accord her that love and veneration which was due to the Mother of God. He then referred to the ceremony of consecration which was about to be performed, and requested that those in the congregation who wished to become children of Mary should prepare their hearts so that they might be enabled to take a becoming part in the services.

The act of consecration was then read by one of a number of little girls dressed in white, and kneeling at the communion rail, and the congregation knelt. Father Damen afterward offered up a prayer of consecration for all the people. The benediction was then bestowed, and the congregation then dispersed.

The mission will be continued this evening at the same church. To-morrow evening Father Damen will deliver a doctrinal lecture on the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism. An admission fee will be charged. The lecture will be an interesting one to all classes of Christians, as the Reverend Father is one of the most learned Catholic clergymen in the United States, and eminently fitted to perform the task he has undertaken.

Ho! for the Great Sale

at auction, *this day*, of those beautiful residence lots fronting Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, Fullerton, Milwaukee, and other avenues. To accommodate those who desire to attend, a special free train will leave the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 10:15 a. m. The property should be seen to be appreciated, and we would advise a generous attendance of buyers. Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, will make the sale.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money was easy at 4 to 6 per cent.

Sterling ruled dull at 108 15-16 to 109 for 60 days, and 110@110½ for sight.

Gold was quiet, opening at 118 and closing at 117⅞@117¾. Loans 4 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $39,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $278,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks opened active and strong, with an advance of about 1 per cent in Ohios and Pacific Mail, but under heavy offerings the market became depressed. After midday there was a recovery from the lowest point of from ¼ to 2¼ per cent, but the advance was not maintained in the afternoon dealings. Western Union shares were weak on the reported issue of 16,000 shares to purchase a controlling interest in one of the opposition lines. In regard to Ohio and Mississippi, it is stated that the Directors recently authorized an issue of $1,000,000 7 per cent bonds, to run ten years, with an annual sinking fund of 10 per cent of this amount; $400,000 have been issued and taken by the Directors at 80. Half of the proceeds have been used to pay off floating indebtedness and the balance to buy steel rails. No more of these bonds will be issued until the President of the Company returns from Europe. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 40, 41, 39¾, 40⅜, 39¾, 40⅛, 40⅛; Western Union, 84⅛, 82⅞, 83⅜, 83⅛; Ohios, 37⅞, 38⅜, 37⅜, 38⅛, 37⅞; C., C. & I. C., 30⅛, 29⅛; N. Y. Central, 101⅛, 100⅛, 101, 100⅞; Lake Shore, 91⅛, 91⅛, 91⅞; Rock Island, 109⅛, 108⅛, 108⅞. Erie was dull and steady. The market closed feverish.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123	Coupons '67	121½
5-20s of '62	117½	Coupons, '68	120½
Coupons, '64	117½	10-40s	114½
Coupons, '65	119½	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	120½	New 5s	115½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	78½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	83½	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	40½	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100½	Ohio & Mississippi	37½
Erie	62½	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	129½	Lake Shore	91½
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	29½
Michigan Central	99	Illinois Central	113
Pittsburgh	87½	Union Pacific stocks	28½
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	86½
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	108½	Del, Lack. & Western	105½
N. J. Central	106	Hartford & Erie	2½
St. Paul	54		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 1d@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—1:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 9—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 91⅞; do of '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 48⅞.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ⅛ below the bank rate.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 37s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—BEEVES—Yesterday and to-day, 328 cars, or 5,220 head, making 8,940 for the week, against 9,200 last week. The market opened with a fair demand at the advanced quotations of last Friday, but weakened toward the close, and the yards were barely cleared. The quality was fair. Native steers sold at 11@13c; a few extra and fancy, 13¼@13¾c; Texas and Cherokee cattle, 10@11c. Among the sales were: 25 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ to 8¼ cwt, 11½@13c; 22 cars, 6¾@7¼ cwt, 11¾@12c; 11 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 7 cars, 7½ cwt, 12½@13c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾@12c; 6 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12@13½c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, 12@12c; 5 cars, 8½ cwt, 12½@13½c; 12 cars, 6¾@7¼ cwt, 11¾c; 12 cars Missouri scant, 7 cwt, 11¼@12c; 11 cars Illinois, 6¾@6¾ cwt, 11@11½c, and 25 cars Texas, 7¼ cwt, 10¾@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,340, making 21,200 for the week against 18,800 last week. The market was fair, at 5@6¾c for common to extra sheep, and 10@13c for lambs. The sales include 11 cars sheep, 77 to 104 lbs, 6@6¾c; 5 cars, 77 to 96 lbs, 6¾@6¾c; 4 cars, 70 to 83 lbs, 5@5½c; 1 car Kentucky lambs, 50 lbs, at $5 per head; 3 cars Delaware and Virginia lambs, 11@11¼c; 1 car State, 11@12c, and 2 cars good to choice Jersey, 12½@15c.

CALVES—5½@9½c, with the bulk of the sales at 7½@8½c.

SWINE—For two days, 12,440, making 34,000 for the week, against 28,300 last week. Market dull; city dressed, 6¼@7¼c. Live hogs are nominally quoted at 5¼@5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The market for cotton goods was quiet at generally unchanged prices in first hands, but there was a fair jobbing distribution to the near-by trade. Glazed flat-fold cambrics are jobbing at 7½c. Prints are quiet, except for job lots, with white grounds and medium effects. Shawls rule dull and irregular in price. Cloths, overcoatings, and heavy cassimeres for men's wear are sought for by clothiers at the current rates. Satinets and jeans were sluggish, with foreign goods inactive.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—CATTLE—The market was weak this week, and prices favored buyers. Sales, 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand, with sales of 10,000 at 4½c to 6½c.

HOGS—Were dull and lower, with sales of 5,000 at $7.25@7.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—COTTON—More active for export, and higher; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy, with only moderate demand; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine and Western and State, $5.40@5.90; common to good extra, $6.40@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.75; Ohio extra, $6.65@9.75; St. Louis, $7.05@11.50. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Brandywine $3.60. Wheat firmer, with fair export demand; rejected spring, $1.35; No. 3 Chicago, $1.46; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.49; No. 1 Milwaukee; $1.55; Rye dull; Western, 94@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts 32,000 bu; soft new mixed, 53@54c; steamer do 55@56c; very choice dry 57@58c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats unchanged; receipts 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 44@47c; white Western, 49@54c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 19½c.

STOCK OF GRAIN in warehouse—Wheat, 126,000 bu; corn, 532,000 bu; oats, 162,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu; malt, 197,000 bu; peas, 7,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $16.50; prime mess, $17.00@18.00. Beef in moderate request. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 11@12c; shoulders, 7½c. Middles weak; long clear, 8c; short clear, 8½c. Lard excited; Western steam, 9¼@9 3-16c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11½@14½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in speculative demand, and prices higher; spring extras, $6.00@7.00. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.34; No. 2, $1.26¼ cash; $1.25½ seller June; $1.27¼ seller July. Oats steady; No. 2, 28½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 36c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 65½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 184,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.41. Corn quiet; sales 25,000 bu No. 2 Western at 46c. Oats dull, at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Lower at 9½c for corn, and 10½@10½c for wheat.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $7.25@7.75. Wheat quiet at $1.48@1.50. Corn dull at 45c. Rye quiet at 78c. Oats quiet at 37@46c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $16.37½@16.50, generally held at $16.50@16.75. Lard quiet, but held higher; no offerings of round lots; steam, 8½c bid, spot; 8½c July; kettle nominal at 9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; clear rib held at 8¼c; clear, 8½c, with light jobbing sales. Bacon steady; held shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9½c, with sales of shoulders and clear rib at quotations.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 $1.75, closing at $1.73½@1.74; amber, $1.62. Corn steady at 43c. Oats steady at 37½c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 8½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.80; No. 3 do, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.59, spot $1.56 seller July; No. 1 red, $1.63; spot, $1.55 seller June. Corn steady; high mixed, 44c cash seller June; 47c seller August; low mixed 43c; yellow, 44½c; white, 47½c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 36½@37c; rejected, 35c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm at 4@4½c; Oswego, 8@8½c; Kingston, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 2,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 soft spring, $1.15; No. 3, fall, $1.40. Corn firm; No. 2, 38½c cash; 39½@40c, July; 41@41½c, August. Oats firm; No. 2, 33c cash; 33½c, July. Barley quiet; prime, 70c. Rye quiet; prime, 65c.

WHISKY—Dull, at 89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $17.00. Bulkmeats more active; clear, 8½c for July. Bacon, only order trade, but better feeling; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9½@9¾c. Lard dull; summer, 8c.

HOGS—Lower, $3.75@4.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 48@49c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western steady; good to choice, 19@21c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56. Corn unchanged. Corn quiet; prime Illinois, 52c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Corn firm at 56@60c, sacks in. Oats firm at 46@49c, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—In round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Hams—Plain, 13c; sugar-cured, 13½@14½c, all packed. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats in fair demand at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; standard white, 15¼c; State test, 22½@23½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 15@15½c; low middling, 17@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 58c. Oats quiet at 43@44c. Corn meal dull at $2.65.

HAY—Dull at 15@24c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25. Wheat unsettled; red, $1.61@1.70; amber, $1.75@1.80; white, $1.75. Rye nominal. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 60@61c; white, 67c; mixed Western, 59½@60c. Oats steady; white, 51@52½c; mixed, 47@49c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 9.—The steamer Beaver, from Henry, arrived to-day, towing the canal-boat Johnstown, loaded with corn from Lake Depue, which boat passed into the canal, bound for Chicago. The steamer Beaver departed for St. Louis towing the canal-boats Ontario, Planet, and Thunderbolt, from Chicago, the first loaded with lumber for Chillicothe, and the last two with pig-iron for St. Louis; also the canal-boat Oak Leaf from Channahon, loaded with moulding-sand for St. Louis. No arrivals by canal to-day. Twenty-seven inches of water on the dam at Henry, and ten feet and two inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15 reported to-day. River falling.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 9.—ARRIVED—Cataract, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, Kankakee Feeder, 7,500 bu oats; Georgia, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 5,700 bu corn; Sunrise, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 280,800 lbs meal, 200 brls flour; J. Menard, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—Angola, LaSalle, 83,252 lumber, 8,750 lath; Erwin, Kankakee Feeder, 75,889 lumber; Harriet, 10 m lath, Joliet; Omaha, 40 m lumber, Morris; 28,012 lumber, 30 posts, Seneca; 1,200 feet lumber, Aux Sable.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9—12:30 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Java, Eclipse and barges, Jeness and barges, Powers, Neptune and barges, R. Prindeville and barges, Arizona and barge, Salina and barge, Annie Craig; barks Advance, Mary Jane, Wenona, Oneonta; schrs City of Painesville, City of Manitowoc, Prince Edward, John Burt, Charles Wall, Oak Leaf, Minch, Gold Hunter, Harvest Queen, Emma, Kimball.

PASSED UP—Props Gordon Campbell, Oneida, Brooklyn, Fisk, Evergreen City, Burlington, Ontonagon; schrs Margaret Muir, Bridgewater, Rutherford, Sam Flint, American Union, Cresthwaite, Clayton Belle, Monitor.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—PASSED DOWN—Props Chamberlain, Alleghany; barge Mohawk; barks Wm. Stome, Clyde, Jennie Graham; schrs Adirondac, Asa Childs, Ahira Cobb.

PASSED UP—Props Arabia, Mayflower, Yosemite, Buffalo; barks Elizabeth Jones, Montgomery, Sardinia; schrs Senator, Vienna, Amsden.

WIND—Southwest.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered in Fine Goods, at

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, Chicago. Pike's Opera-House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

100,000 Consumptives Die Annually.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting to Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints. It cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Pure Vaccine Virus.

From the Heifer. Dr. J. B. FISHER & CO., 33 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 6 p. m.

Dutcher's Dead Shot,

For Bed Bugs. Certain Death to the Vermin. Kills on touch, destroys eggs and nests, roots them out. Use it and sleep in peace. 25 and 50 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING, LINEN, AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENTS.

We shall keep these Departments fully stocked with everything pertaining to the wants of Hotels and Housekeepers, and solicit attention to some very cheap lines of Bed and Table Linens, in all widths; 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 Damask Napkins; Huck, Diaper, and Damask Towels and Toweling; Barbers' Towels; Turkey Red Toilenettes and Doylies; Irish, French, and German Linens; Lunch Cloths and Napkins, matched in Buff, Brown, and Pink; all sizes Summer and Marseilles Quilts, both White and Colored; Lace and Crochet Tidies; Nottingham Laces, Nottingham Curtains, Guipure Lace Curtains, Real Lace Curtains, and other choice goods, in our usual extensive and attractive assortment. A special bargain in French Chintzes, at 20 cts. (imported at 80 cts). Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens, &c., made up at shortest notice.

Chas. Gossage & Co., STATE-ST. 106, 108, 110.

MEDICAL.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK-CURE, FOR CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, etc., in a few days, like magic. Price, $1 per bottle.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S Arabian Tonic Blood-Purifier,

Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BLOOD.

It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes pure, rich blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "LOST VITALITY," and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I "challenge the Nineteenth Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price, $1 per bottle.

Sold at retail by Druggists, and wholesale by LORD, SMITH & CO., and FULLER & FULLER.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 12, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Castings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 68 Lake-st.

LOTTERY.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

CLASS NO. 117, FOR JUNE 9, 1873.

19, 2, 76, 37, 21, 45, 71, 26, 12, 51, 52, 18, 58, 42.

CLASS NO. 118, FOR JUNE 9, 1873.

42, 1, 28, 6, 21, 22, 9, 66, 37, 61, 78, 50.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 4 and 7, 151 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 237 North-av., 89 West Madison-st., and 115 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old offices, 112 Clark-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9.

The supply of money in the local market seems to increase, and many of the banks are unable to find satisfactory employment for their spare funds. While some of the National Banks are increasing their New York balances for the sake of the interest allowed on current balances there, a good deal of money is also being sent from the Eastern cities to loan here on collaterals and on real estate. Thus there are two currents of money flowing in opposite directions between the East and West in search of employment. Real estate paper and a certain class of speculative accommodation paper sells in the open market at about 12 per cent per annum, though as a rule the banks do not take much of it. For good mercantile paper there is a demand in the street at about 10 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker to-day than on Saturday, though there was but a trifling change in prices. Some sales were made at 25c per $1,000 discount, but the majority at par.

The movement of currency to the country is moderate, but the bulk of what is ordered is for the wheat regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.

A sensational, and we believe untruthful, report was concocted and circulated by some of the impecunious scalpers "on 'Change," Saturday, to the effect that Mr. B. F. Allen, of the Cook County National Bank, was the prime mover in an apprehended corner in wheat; that he had recently come here and had "succeeded in getting himself elected President of the bank, thereby dissatisfying many of the stockholders;" "that he is using the money of the bank and of the depositors and stockholders in the interests of the corner;" also that, being a Director in the Rock Island and Northwestern Railroads, he was "using his influence to prevent wheat from coming into this city." Even if there were no other grounds for pronouncing this a story got up in the interest of parties who seem willing to resort to any means, no matter how dishonorable, to carry their point, it is an extremely improbable one, for the following reasons: First, Mr. Allen was only elected President of the bank on Tuesday, and it is not likely he could be using any considerable amount of the bank's money, even if he were so disposed, by Saturday morning. Second, the stock of the Cook County Bank has advanced 5 per cent since the election, and sells now at 105. If any of the stockholders are dissatisfied with that, they would certainly be hard to please. We don't see how any could be dissatisfied except those who sold their stock at 100 just before the election. The allegation that Mr. Allen, being one of seventeen Directors in the Northwestern, and one of thirteen in the Rock Island, possesses such control over both roads and Directors as to prevent or even interfere with their bringing wheat to Chicago, is only a little more ridiculous than the other parts of the story, which, as a whole, is unworthy belief or consideration by any sensible man. If it were the rule to put into print all the cock-and-bull stories that malice generates in the brains of the scalpers on 'Change, we should have the names of a half-dozen bankers in the morning papers every few days.

THE POUND STERLING AND THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

The absurd custom of valuing the pound sterling at the old colonial standard of $4.44.4, and adding a nominal premium of 9½ per cent to make it up to its real equivalent of $4.866.6 in the present standard coin of the United States, will cease on Jan. 1, 1874. In some comments in this connection, the *Economist* expresses the opinion that our new "trade dollar" is pretty "certain to carry a larger premium than the Mexican dollar." While there is not much reason to doubt this, it is difficult to see wherein the new law for making the new trade dollar worth 8 per cent more as bullion than it is as a legal tender in the payment of debts, is any less absurd than the custom of calling a pound sterling $4.44.4 instead of its real value of $4.86.6. The acknowledged purpose of the law for the new trade dollar is to stimulate the exportation of silver, and in this way cultivate trade with China. If the Chinese do not take our new trade dollar for its full value as bullion, we should be paying a premium for Chinese trade, which would only incite other nations to offer the same kind of a bonus. If they should take it at its full value, there is no reason why they would not also take at its full value a silver dollar worth 100 cents in silver, which would also be available for circulation in this country. The fractional parts of a silver dollar, as now coined at the United States Mint, are worth at the rate of about 94 cents in gold on the dollar. If the price of gold should ever get down to a fraction below 106, it would afford the means of a partial resumption of specie payments at that point, and, though gold might fluctuate between 100 and 106, a good supply of silver half-dollars in this country would have a tendency to check the rise in the price of gold to any figure above 106. But the stimulation of the export of silver as bullion in the form of the new trade dollar would have an influence to prevent the accumulation of such a supply of silver.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	117
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	118⅜	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	120	120¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅜	121¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120⅜	120¾
10-40s	114⅜	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115½
Gold (full weight)	117⅜	117⅞
Gold Coupons	117⅜	117⅞
Gold Exchange		118
Sterling Exchange	109¼@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, June 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hurlbut st, bet Linden and Menomonee sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated June 5; consideration, $2,000.

Butterfield st, n of and near Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,750.

West Ohio st, near s w cor of Oakley st, n f, Lots 3 and 4, dated June 6; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 16 and 17 in Block 2, in Monroe's Subdivision, in s ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $1,300.

Halsted st, near n w cor of Polk st, e f, Lot 12, dated June 2; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 21 of Lots 1 to 29, of w ½ Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $900.

DeKoven st, near s w cor of Clinton st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,600.

West Twelfth st, near n e cor of Western av, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $3,600.

Jefferson st, s e cor of Bunker st, Lot 30, dated June 9; consideration, $2,800.

State st, s of and near Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 22; consideration, $3,500.

Ellen st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lot 34, dated May 24; consideration, $1,000.

Fowler st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 43, dated March 29; consideration, $850.

Clybourn av, 366⅔ ft n w of Webster av, n e f, 25x120 ft, with buildings, dated May 28; consideration, $1,825.

West Huron st, s w cor of Paulina st, n f, 26x124½ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $1,350.

West Huron st, 26 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 26x124½ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $1,150.

Sub-Lot 23, of partition of Lot 4, in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $2,000.

North Water st, n e corner of Rush street, s f, 100 ft, running to Michigan st, dated May 23; consideration, $24,400.

Forrest av, 160 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 20x100 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $7,500.

Halsted st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $2,700.

Lots 7 to 11, in Block 14, in Harding's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated June 3; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 19, in Block 4, in Davis' n ½ of e ½ of s w ¼ of Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 30; consideration, $1,100.

Hinman st, 75 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126⅔ ft, dated May 31; consideration, $825.

Shober st, 215 ft n of Division st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 9; consideration, $1,200.

Harding av, 100 ft s of West Indiana st, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated June 2; consideration, $1,200.

Sub-Lot 14, of Bulman's Lot 165, Butterfield's Addition, dated May 31; consideration, $1,800.

Burnside st, s of and near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 23; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-Lots 11 to 13 of Assessors' Lots 28 and 80, in Block 130, School Section Addition; also, e ½ of s ½ of wharfing Lot 6, in Original Town of Chicago, dated May 26; consideration, $34,000.

Howard st, w of and near Ashland av, s f, Lot 45, dated May 20; consideration, $840.

Clark st, 168 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 50 ft running to Butterfield st, dated June 4; consideration, $8,500.

Homan av, 100 ft s of Chicago av, e f, 25x121½ ft, dated March 14; consideration, $550.

Lot 2, in Block 5, in Lee's Addition, dated Aug. 22, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Blocks 19, 20, 29, and 30, of Bees' w ½, s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13 (20 acres), dated March 8; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 13, in Block 1, in Nichols & McCullough's 4 acres in s e ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 18, 1872; consideration, $275.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,350	5,950	7,308	5,923
Wheat, bu	59,730	26,880	18,915	3,870
Corn, bu	214,250	328,015	202,855	527,119
Oats, bu	172,590	195,253	169,577	43,050
Rye, bu	5,580	1,385	400	1,550
Barley, bu	1,150	2,990	400	14,450
Grass seed, lbs	42,010	1,400	4,927	.....
Flax seed, lbs	2,830	21,160	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	23,000	10,000	28,317	1,200
Cured meats, lbs	88,800	177,830	259,000	532,517
Beef, brls	.....	14	35	10
Pork, brls	.....	120	851	126
Lard, lbs	44,190	34,860	194,200	419,018
Tallow, lbs	18,920	3,330	11,440	.....
Butter, lbs	98,044	97,065	103,849	161,717
Live hogs, No	2,005	5,338	6,749	5,936
Cattle, No	1,675	560	3,564	2,136
Sheep, No	172	869	218	183
Hides, lbs	130,360	106,930	88,090	107,717
Highwines, brls	83	475	315	598
Wool, lbs	280,721	155,790	313,980	124,860
Potatoes, bu	3,853	5,084	4,733	910
Lumber, m feet	10,215	7,142	3,238	1,952
Shingles, m	1,975	960	1,694	977
Lath, m	425	282	285	187
Salt, brls	810	4,070	2,827	1,524

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,877 bu corn; 2,844 bu oats; 180 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 260 cars wheat; 545 cars corn; 5,700 bu yellow do; 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 12,000 bu rejected do by canal; 113½ cars oats; 4,000 bu No. 2 do, and 7,500 bu rejected do by canal; 19 cars rye; 1½ cars barley. Total (939 cars), 422,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	22,800	96,782	82,838	422,194	4,254
By canal	.....	6,759	.....	.....	.....
To Buffalo	8,901	116,132	719,142	255,890	.....
To Erie	2,300	.....	51,533	.....	.....
To Oswego	.....	.....	19,000	10,579	11,990
To Ogd'nsb'h	1,100	5,000	27,602	.....	.....
To Huron	2,125	.....	46,318	.....	.....
Other U.S.p's	261	.....	18,702	3,227	.....
To Montreal	.....	12,479	.....	.....	.....
To Colborne	.....	15,967	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	37,839	22,447	.....	.....
Other C. ports	.....	.....	14,498	.....	.....
Total	37,487	290,958	1,001,770	691,890	16,244

Also 7,537 bu barley shipped by rail.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The following were the exports from the five principal seaport cities of the United States—New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—for the week ending June 7:

Flour, brls	46,988
Wheat, bu	723,332
Corn, bu	650,158
Rye, bu	16,548
Pork, brls	3,165
Lard, lbs	2,200,000
Bacon, lbs	4,800,000
Beef, brls	1,569

NEW YORK, June 9.—Afloat on canals—Wheat, 1,800,000 bu; corn, 1,500,000 bu.

NEW YORK, June 9.—In Store—Wheat, 136,351 bu; corn, 531,895 bu; oats, 162,024 bu; rye, 4,273 bu; barley, 13,897 bu; malt, 197,671 bu; peas, 7,711.

The incipient corner in wheat is probably one of the things that are not to be. A good many of the deals for this month are settled up, and there is no obstacle to a settlement of the rest. It is unfortunate that the name of B. F. Allen, Esq., should have been so freely used in connection with the matter, as the conduct of the trading in June wheat was entirely in the hands of B. F. Murphy; and that gentleman has certainly showed no disposition to squeeze any one unfairly, though he may have insisted on his rights in regard to the calling of margins, in a way distasteful to some parties.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, and grain was "off," as a consequence of large receipts and fine weather. It rained this morning, it is true; but nothing more than a summer shower, which was grateful to all except the few who got wet clothes thereby. The crop prospects are improving; there is now little doubt that we shall have a bountiful yield in all except corn, and of that there is enough old on hand to tide over a partial failure this year without difficulty.

The dry goods market was without new features of interest, trade ruling quiet all around, with prices generally steady. Groceries were moving with only a moderate degree of activity, and values underwent no pronounced change. Owing to an advance in New York of an ⅛c, sugars were more firmly held, and at the moment the tendency is upward. Coffees are more quiet. Syrups, spices, rice, and soaps were quoted steady. The butter market was without new features, as compared with its condition during last week. A larger per cent of the receipts answer to the description of "choice" than in former seasons at a corresponding period, and the accumulations of low grades are not as large as usual at this season. Sales were effected at 10@24c, as to quality,—chiefly at 15@20c. Cheese was in rather better request. Dried fruits were also moving a little more freely. No decided changes were noted in the hay, hides, and leather markets. Oils, paints, and colors were in fair request at Saturday's prices. Pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were quiet.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues fairly active at about the same range of prices. A very large fleet arrived at the docks yesterday. There were several buyers on the market, but up to noon only a few sales had been effected. Building materials were in fair demand for the season, at the quoted prices. Metals, nails, and naval stores met with a fair inquiry, and ruled steady. The wool market was without perceptible change. Old wool is in demand for Western mills; new is coming in slowly. The seed market continues quiet and nominal for all descriptions excepting millet and Hungarian, which were in moderate request. Green fruits, vegetables, eggs, and poultry, were without essential change.

Lake freights were more active, at Saturday's range of rates, though shippers held off for a further decline till late in the session. A total of 11 charters was reported (including some on Saturday evening), which will carry out 106,000 bu wheat, 155,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. Several of these charters were propellers, which take out only part cargoes of grain. Sail rates to Buffalo were quoted at the close at 6c on corn, and 6½c on wheat. To Kingston rates were 13c and 14c on corn and wheat, and to Oswego about 12½c and 13½c for do.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations of Saturday. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 90c per gallon. We note also the sale of 300 brls alcohol for export at 46c per gallon, in bond.

Provisions were quiet, but firm. Mess pork 10c per brl higher. Lard 10c per 100 lbs higher, and meats unchanged with no apparent demand. The only real inquiry was for mess pork, which seemed to be stimulated by a falling off in the receipts of hogs, and a consequent stronger tone in price. But the fact is, there is a better consumptive demand for pork at our reduced quotations than had been expected. It is stated that St. Louis will want at least 20,000 brls from us for her Southern trade, and she has already bought several lots here, seller June, which will be forwarded as soon as delivered here. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.00@16.10; lard, cash or seller June, $8.40@8.45; do seller July, $8.55@8.60; do seller August, $8.75@8.80; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $15.75; 100 brls do (repacked) at $15.50; 500 brls do seller July at $15.90; 750 brls do at $15.85; 250 brls do at $15.80; 500 brls do seller August at $16.00.

Flour was very dull, and weak at previous quotations, as shippers held off in anticipation of lower prices. The local trade took hold but sparingly. Bran was weak. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Eclipse) at $10.25; 800 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.00. Total, 850 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.00; and 10 tons do at $8.50, both on track; 10 tons do at $9.25 at mill; and 10 tons middlings at $11.00 at mill. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.10 @ 4.50
Bran	8.50 @ 9.25

Wheat was quiet and irregularly lower. Our receipts were larger, and Liverpool was reported dull, while the New York advices were not particularly encouraging to holders. But these facts had little to do with the tone of our market, as the option of seller July averaged about the same as on Saturday. The great feature of the market was the diminution of the premium on seller this month over next, from 5⅛c on Saturday to 2c to-day. This indicated that fears of a corner were blowing by, which was a consequence of the fact that the longs had shown a willingness to settle; and that thus a great many obligations were cleared out of the way in the latter part of Saturday and this morning. The gentleman who was charged with an attempt to corner the market for June, claims that he wanted to do nothing of the kind. He thought the wheat to be worth the money he paid for it, and therefore wanted the wheat instead of mere differences. However, when he found that there was a disposition to raise an outcry, he concluded to accept settlements rather than have any trouble, which he detests. We may add that B. F. Murphy has always been one of our most honorable traders, and was never yet known to take an unchristian advantage. It is due to him to say that in this case he has voluntarily yielded the opportunity to enact a gigantic squeeze "out of the boys," who sold what they did not own, and then cried out because they could not get hold of the property which they sold on faith. There was little done to-day except in the way of settlement, and the crowd was so small at times as to suggest that the operators had all gone around "the corner," instead of being in it. Seller the month opened at $1.24¾, advanced to $1.25, receded to $1.24½, rose to $1.25¼, fell to $1.24¾, and closed at $1.24¾. The more healthy tone in options brought out a better inquiry for shipment, which enabled holders of cash lots to command a premium of ¼c over seller the month; cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.25. Seller July sold at $1.21⅝@1.23, closing at $1.22¾. Seller August sold at $1.18, and seller the year was nominal at $1.10. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.29; No. 3 do firm at $1.14, and rejected do in good demand at 98@98½c. Cash sales were reported of 17,400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.29⅛; 800 bu do at $1.29; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.25½; 20,800 bu do at $1.25¼; 800 bu do at $1.25⅛; 49,200 bu do at $1.25; 5,800 bu do at $1.24¾; 800 bu No. 3 spring (special house) at $1.14½; 2,800 bu do at $1.14¼; 11,600 bu do at $1.14; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 98½c; 1,600 bu do at 98c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00. Total 119,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and ⅜c lower than on Saturday, being very weak till near noon, then firm at the decline. There was no shipping demand of consequence, and the market was left in the hands of the option dealers, who evinced a growing preference for trading in August, and a disinclination for buying July, as the latter month is approaching, while they had scarcely anything to say about this month, the current receipts being taken up to carry into the future. Towards the close the New York market was reported firmer, which brought out a better demand here, the shorts filling in rather freely. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 35c, declined to 34½c, and closed at 34⅝@34⅞c. Seller July opened at 38c, declined to 37½c, and closed firm at 37⅝c. Seller August sold at 40½@40⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. No. 2 closed at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at 38c; 1,600 bu do at 37½c; 2,800 bu yellow at 38c; 1,600 bu do at 37½c; 2,000 bu do at 36½c on track; 6,000 bu do at 39c afloat; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 36½c; 5,600 bu do at 36¼c; 18,800 bu do at 36c; 4,800 bu do at 35⅝c; 6,800 bu at 35½c; 40,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 60,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 65,000 bu do at 34½c; 6,000 bu do at 36½c afloat; 12,800 bu rejected at 31½c; 31,600 bu do at 31c; 12,000 bu do at 32c afloat; 5,600 bu no grade at 26c; 3,600 bu do at 25c. Total, 293,400 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but ¼@½c lower, though New York was reported 1@2c per bu higher. The cause of the decline was a repetition of heavy receipts, which brought out liberal offerings. There was some inquiry for shipment, but the bulk of the trading was in options. Seller July opened at 29½c, fell off ⅛c, and closed firmer at 29⅜c. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 28@28½c, closing at the outside. New receipts closed at 28⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 28⅝c; 4,800 bu at 28½c; 3,000 bu at 28⅜c; 32,000 bu at 28¼c; 10,000 bu at 28⅛c; 20,000 bu at 28c; 4,200 bu rejected at 25c; 1,200 bu do at 24⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 24½c; 1,800 bu by sample at 32c. Total, 83,000 bu.

Rye was active at the reduced quotations reached last week, the marked decline bringing out orders, though the receipts of this morning were again large. Sales were reported of 19,400 bu No. 2 at 61c; 1,200 bu by sample at 65c; and 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 21,000 bu.

Barley was inactive and nominally unchanged on graded lots, while sample lots were heavy. We quote No. 2 at 68@73c; No. 3 at 59@63c; and rejected at 38@40c, the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 600 bu No. 2 at 70c; 200 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 200 bu do at 70c; and 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 1,800 bu.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

It will probably be a surprise to most persons to know that the receipts of dairy products alone in the New York market exceeds that of any other article of domestic trade. The estimates of last year's business is as follows:

Butter	$30,000,000
Cheese	15,000,000
Wheat	24,000,000
Flour	26,000,000
Corn	26,000,000
Petroleum	10,000,000
Cut meats	12,000,000

Here we find that the butter and cheese trade of this city amounted last year to $45,000,000, and if we add eggs and other articles usually ruled with dairy products, the amount will be increased to a large aggregate. The receipts in this port from the commencement of the present week to the 3d of June, 1873, as compared with the same period of last year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	June 3, 1873.	Same period last year.	Increase this year.
Butter, pkgs	265,940	237,448	28,491
Cheese	330,419	177,892	158,527
EXPORTS.			
Butter, cwts	13,066	20,405	
Cheese	161,064	54,300	106,047

The export season usually commences on the 1st of May, but it is later this year than usual, owing to the protracted winter. It will be seen that there is a large increase both in the receipts and exports of cheese this year, as compared with last. The butter exports virtually commence only this week, and it is expected that the trade will largely exceed that of last year. Mr. Scott, the celebrated English agricultural statistician, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, reported a serious fall-off in the grass and forage crops this year, a fact which is largely calculated to stimulate exports of dairy products to that country.

BREADSTUFFS.

The same paper gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, May 31, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	46,124	239,555	117,002	17,165
Albany	7,000	7,000	82,000	.....
Buffalo	149,405	173,878	44,561	2,800
*Chicago	403,155	4,343,657	1,405,418	79,894
Milwaukee	537,000	39,000	340,000	15,000
Duluth	171,631	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, May 24	319,383	173,179	152,305	.....
Detroit	83,555	55,127	45,549	7,275
*Oswego	365,000	55,000	25,000	40,000
St. Louis	255,842	366,777	183,408	6,752
Boston	14,223	28,689	95,629	6,488
Toronto	201,163	.....	3,575	3,420
Montreal	254,608	427,570	11,709	.....
*Philadelphia	165,000	185,000	60,000	.....
*Baltimore	60,000	187,909	48,000	.....
Lake ship'ts week	967,830	876,627	238,285	.....
Rail shipments	284,759	197,282	263,173	17,390
On N.Y. canals	714,507	1,991,507	195,936	.....
Total—May 31, '73	5,998,761	9,347,757	3,422,467	201,049
Total—May 24, '73	5,273,824	9,168,437	3,507,897	250,218
Total—May 17, '73	6,358,038	9,856,894	3,394,482	503,263
Total—May 10, '73	6,406,820	9,451,229	3,458,674	588,09[illegible]
Total—May 3, '73	6,221,054	10,050,870	3,540,907	780,336
Total—Apr. 26, '73	6,723,600	9,096,460	2,455,973	623,338
Total—May 31, '72	4,625,331	11,368,789	4,803,667	350,730

*Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended May 31, 1873:

	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barly, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	82,282	509,610	243,929	197,543	18,539	21,800
Boston	30,959	25,698	61,964	63,891	.....	.....
Portland	1,080	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	38,264	374,172	109,144	.....	400	.....
Philadelp'a	19,788	103,600	120,700	54,800	800	835
Baltimore	15,005	11,800	167,850	15,300	.....	1,017
N. Orleans	9,204	.....	33,470	24,128	.....	.....
Total	196,582	1,024,880	749,557	355,662	19,159	23,652
Previous w'k	177,834	747,257	948,829	336,110	30,114	6,050
May 17, 1873	184,149	295,665	876,478	409,225	40,248	260
May 10, 1873	147,477	217,440	558,145	321,556	41,684	182
May 3, 1873	188,688	263,370	639,739	380,149	13,140	1,669
May 25, 1872	231,047	441,994	2,232,300	682,290	88,739	70,646

And from Jan. 1 to May 31, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,472,538	3,082,485	2,896,653
Wheat, bu	5,425,882	3,249,377	7,616,560
Corn, bu	12,683,722	21,153,374	12,162,479
Oats, bu	7,804,948	6,365,513	4,086,980
Barley, bu	1,061,452	1,227,433	459,675
Rye, bu	63,348	168,202	82,586
Total	27,039,352	32,158,899	24,408,280

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from New York for the week ending June 3, 1873, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Liverpool	2,013	79,421	143,206
London	3,384	37,978	.....
Glasgow	3,692	89,702	4,670
Bristol	.....	29,553	.....
Cardiff	.....	53,477	.....
Cork	.....	35,395	57,069
Queenstown	.....	13,055	.....
Penarth Roads	.....	33,542	25,183
W. Point	.....	.....	34,598
Londonderry	.....	.....	42,390
Hamburg	.....	7,510	8,000
Bremen	.....	.....	1,434
Rotterdam	.....	19,723	12,530
Oporto	.....	7,307	.....
West Indies	7,491	.....	4,446
B. N. Colonies	4,091	.....	.....
B. Guiana	1,000	.....	400
New Granada	185	.....	.....
C. America	156	.....	.....
B. Honduras	793	.....	.....
Total	22,775	406,668	332,920
Previous week	27,149	240,062	188,761
Corresp'ing week 1872	19,573	216,405	516,411
From Jan. 1, 1873	495,479	2,541,180	5,243,990
From Jan. 1, 1872	378,715	2,902,000	6,856,392
From Jan. 1, 1871	848,003	5,498,154	2,774,640
From Jan. 1, 1870	749,219	5,463,171	122,771
From Jan. 1, 1869	422,118	3,802,539	1,328,869

DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of May:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manf. of wool	$1,369,208	$943,994	$800,213
Manf. of cotton	1,505,113	1,718,795	1,142,275
Manf. of silk	2,537,300	1,678,295	959,385
Manf. of flax	965,942	935,842	788,914
Miscell's dry goods	881,679	679,752	484,304
Total	$7,259,242	$5,956,678	$4,485,091
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
Manf. of wool	$668,878	$820,186	$888,035
Manf. of cotton	315,129	441,607	742,729
Manf. of silk	480,516	602,048	734,758
Manf. of flax	300,547	380,630	495,535
Miscell's dry goods	129,758	188,056	169,923
Total	$1,894,828	$2,432,527	$3,025,980
Add ent. for con	7,259,249	5,956,678	4,185,091
Total thr'n upon mkt	$9,154,070	$8,389,205	$7,211,071
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
Manf. of wool	$882,491	$1,197,196	$779,848
Manf. of cotton	482,799	792,734	385,624
Manf. of silk	518,531	768,625	287,188
Manf. of flax	336,548	784,036	352,281
Miscell's dry goods	182,617	322,003	161,011
Total	$2,402,986	$3,864,594	$1,965,952
Add ent'd for consump	7,259,242	5,956,678	4,185,091
Total ent'd at the port	$9,662,228	$9,821,272	$6,151,043

The falling off in the receipts has led to a reduction of the stock in bonded warehouses, and the withdrawals have been more than twice as large as the entries. The total thrown on the market, therefore, was $7,211,071, or more than one million in excess of the quantity landed during the month.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat and corn were moderately active and easier. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.23½@1.24½ seller the month, closing at $1.24½, and $1.22⅜@1.22½ seller July, closing at $1.22⅝. Corn was a trifle lower, closing at 34⅝c seller the month, 37⅝@37½c seller July, closing at the outside, and 40⅝c seller August. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.05 seller August, and 250 tcs lard at $8.60 seller July. A vessel was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 6c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.65@2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BROOM-CORN—The movement was on a liberal scale, and the market rules firm for good corn. Annexed are the quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is fair for the season at the prices given below, especially of common brick. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00c; lime (in bulk), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	.....	45.00

BUTTER—Not a single new feature was developed in the butter market. Receipts continue liberal, but the wants of local consumers, together with the purchases of shippers, prove sufficient to keep stocks well down, and prices are maintained with considerable firmness at the following range: Strictly choice yellow, 20@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 10@15c.

BAGGING—Prices were again quoted steady and unchanged. Grain bags are now moving with some freedom, but other goods in the line are very quiet. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—There was a fair amount of trading in this market at substantially the prices current last week. Stocks are being steadily improved, both as regards size and quality, and all things considered the market is in a satisfactory condition. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Quotations are the same as for a half dozen days past, but the market is more or less unsettled for all descriptions, and an early revision of prices may be looked for: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to note. Following are the prices current: Pork barrels at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate request at 12½@13½c. Sales include 28 cases at 13c; 1,300 doz at 12½c; 10 brls (shipping order) at 13½c.

FEATHERS—The demand, though not large, is still in excess of the supply, and prime live geese are quoted 1@2c higher. Other grades are unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 77@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—If we except a slightly easier feeling in lake fish (the result of increased receipts), there was no visible change in the market. A steadily good demand exists, and most descriptions are firmly held. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $5.75@6.87½; No. 2 do, $5.50@6.62½; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ bbls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No important changes were developed in the domestic or foreign dried fruits market. Trade opens a little more actively than last week, but the movement is far from being satisfactory. We repeat our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.40; Zante currants, 7½@7½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GROCERIES—Sugars are stronger, in sympathy with New York, where an ⅛c advance has just been established. The extreme low prices prevalent for some time past have induced a largely increased consumption, and, as the season of greatest activity is near at hand, an upward movement of prices is confidently looked for. Coffees are more quiet, and are scarcely as firm as a week ago. Rice, soaps, spices, and syrups ruled steady. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do, short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do, No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; B, 10⅝@10⅞c; extra C, 10⅜@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9½@9⅝c; do, fair, 8⅞@9¼c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6⅞c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in light supply, but the demand was only fair, and prices ruled about the same as on Saturday. Apples were dull. Other fruit in request and firm. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $3.00@5.00 per brl. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.50@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½c per quart. Strawberries, 15@30c. Cherries, 15@20c.

HOPS—Remain quiet and nominal at 25@40c for Western.

HAY—The demand, as for a number of days past, was mainly of a local character, and, although the supply was moderate, an easy feeling semed to prevail, except for choice pressed timothy, which was firmly held. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.50@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices range about the same as for a week past, where they rule steady and firm. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—About the average trade was enjoyed. The market is easy for American iron. Steel is steady. Prices are as follows:

Iron	4 2-10@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23c	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	rates

LEATHER—Nothing new occurred in the leather market. Business was quiet in all departments, and values were not subjected to any fluctuations. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Lins, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.30
Calf, country	1.10@
Rough upper, standard	30@
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The trade was fair, and prices steady. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.60; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—The average amount of business was done, the following being the prices current: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—A liberal business was transacted in the oil market, and as a rule the quoted prices were adhered to. We make no change in our list as follows: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra oil, 73c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@57c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PIG-IRON—Prices were quoted firm and unchanged. Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@65.00; Tuscarawas $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Was in moderate supply and demand, at 12½@13c for turkeys, and $4.25@4.75 for old chickens, and $2.25@3.00 for spring. Sales were reported of 60 coops old chickens at $4.25; 2 coops do at $4.50; 1 coop spring at $3.00; 4 coops at $2.50@2.75; 2 coops do at $2.25.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows met with an improved inquiry, and prices were a trifle higher. New potatoes were very scarce. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 45c; 1 car at 40c; 1 car at 43c; 1 car at 38c; 1 car white at 43c, all on track; 1 car extra peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 46c, delivered.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were in moderate request at former prices. Timothy, clover, and other seeds were inactive and nominal. We quote: Timothy, $3.00@4.25; clover, $4.50@5.00; millet, $1.00; Hungarian, $1.15@1.20; flax, $1.90@2.10. Sales were reported of 15 bags Hungarian at $1.25; 50 bags do at $1.20; 75 bags at $1.15; 10 bags millet at $1.00.

TEAS—Remain quiet with prices steady, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was in good demand, and was firm at the quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in light supply and request. Cucumbers were lower. Following are the quotations: Peas, $1.25@1.75 per bu; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, 80c@1.00 per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@6.00; spinach, $1.00@1.25 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 5@6c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.00; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 15@30c per doz; cabbage, $1.00@1.50 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 25@50c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; Bermuda onions, $3.50@4.00 per box; tomatoes, $2.00@$3.00.

WOOL—Trade is still confined to the wants of Western manufacturers. New wool is coming in slowly. In some sections the farmers are holding back their wool for better prices, but the prospect of an advance is not regarded as probable by dealers here. Old wool is quoted as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	37@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less

Prices for new wool will probably be from 3@5c lower than the above. A sale of 300 lbs poor unwashed was reported at 18c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 5,500. In consequence of the heavy receipts the market opened dull and gave signs of weakness. Buyers were out in goodly numbers, but thinking to force a decline by holding off, they operated very sparingly at first, only about 700 head changing hands up to 11 o'clock. Later, finding holders determined to maintain prices, the demand improved, and before the close a fair aggregate of sales had been accomplished, at prices not varying materially from those current on the closing days of last week. The offerings were only fair as regards quality, being scarcely up to the average of last week, but were very well suited to the wants of the trade, and little complaint was heard. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.75 for butchers' stuff, at $4.80@5.20 for common to medium shipping grades, and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice do.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	good steers	1,271	$5.50
16	good steers	1,310	5.80
86	good steers	1,237	5.40
32	good steers	1,163	5.37½
18	good steers	1,212	5.25
13	good steers	1,267	5.37½
17	medium steers	1,076	5.12½
17	medium steers	1,110	5.20
18	medium steers	1,188	5.15
12	cows	899	4.00
17	cows	1,058	4.25
16	cows	1,150	4.45
14	cows	910	4.00
106	choice steers	1,316	5.65
80	choice steers	1,253	5.65
32	choice steers	1,390	5.75
18	choice steers	1,252	5.65
20	cows	1,152	5.40
21	cows	827	4.30
15	cows	1,053	4.25
54	good steers	1,354	5.50
32	good steers	1,212	5.35
18	good steers	1,305	5.50
114	calves	153	5.12½

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 6,000. The supply proving light, a firm feeling was early developed, and prices were held 15c higher than on Saturday. This had a tendency to check trading at the opening of the market, but buyers soon took hold and cleared the pens at the advance, sales making at $4.25@4.30 for poor to common, and at $4.35@4.55 for medium to choice. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	200	$4.50	64	186	$4.55	41	233	$4.40
40	204	4.45	59	189	4.50	103	184	4.50
152	208	4.45	56	213	4.50	55	204	4.45
56	202	4.45	127	199	4.50	98	219	4.50
32	207	4.45	41	298	4.30	71	268	4.45
31	233	4.45	106	177	4.40	151	265	4.60
51	290	4.25	47	302	4.30	34	278	4.50
48	271	4.30	56	225	4.40	260	203	4.30
47	267	4.30	55	204	4.45	80	260	4.45
54	260	4.25	88	208	4.45	70	174	4.55
61	210	4.40	57	243	4.30			

SHEEP—Received, 47. This market was inactive, and values were nominal at $3.00@5.00 for poor to choice shorn. Lambs may be quoted at $1.50@3.50 per head.

LUMBER.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9.

The river was full of lumber-laden craft to-day, there being about seventy cargoes offering, and, to use the expression of a broker, "the market was sick." There was a good attendance of buyers, and considerable lumber was disposed of, probably twenty to twenty-five cargoes in all. Prices ruled weak and irregular, and very few sales were made public. Joists and scantling are quotable at $9.00@10.00, common boards at $9.50@10.00, fair to choice boards and strips easy at $14.00@15.00. Shingles remain steady at $3.00, and a cargo of choice sold at $3.25. Lath were 25c off, now quoted at $2.25@2.50. We note the following sales:

Schr Jones, from Muskegon, 114 m boards and strips at $14.00, 2,500 ft joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by Ewer & Aurhaus.

To arrive from Saugatuck, 1,000 m E. B. Myers' A shingles at $3.15. Prop Menominee, from Green Bay, 2,080 m A shingles at $3.00. Sold by A. Carter.

Schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 120 m common boards and strips at $10.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lumber freights are about 25c off for the east shore ports. We quote: Manistee, $2.50@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.25@2.50; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for lumber continues fairly active. There was no quotable change in prices, though they are easy for the common grades. Quotations are as follows, the inside figures in common grades being for green lumber:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00 @38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	26.00 @28.00
C stock boards	16.00 @20.00
Common boards	12.00 @14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.75 @ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... June 9.

Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 70 m oak lumber.
Schr Monticello, Little Sodus, 450 tons coal.
Schr Czar, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 2,700 brls salt, 273 brls fish.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 1,800 brls salt.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 165 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 260 m lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr J. Bates, Manistee, 74 m lumber, 68 m timber.
Schr Annie O'Hanson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, 220 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr R Simmons, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Mulva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr John Tibbets, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 270 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr J. and A. Stronack, Frankford, 155 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 21 m lath.
Schr Mary N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, 115 m lumber.
Prop David Ballentine, Bay City, 800 m lumber.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, 170 m lumber.
Schr Provence, Pentwater, 85 m lumber 8 m lath.
Schr Hamlet, Ford River, 160 m lumber.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Oconto, 242 m lumber, 113 m lath.
Schr City of Chicago, Oconto, 285 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 30 m oak lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, 230 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 24 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 104 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Schr G. E. Purington, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Lincoln, 150 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Muskegon, 70 cds wood.
Schr B. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Moss, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 160 m shingles, 40 lath, 100 cedar posts, 10 m pickets.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 130 m shingles, 65 m lath.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 130 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr R. J. Sanbourne, Frankfort, 150 white ash lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Pentwater, 60 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Brig N. M. Standard, Buffalo, 553 tons coal.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 1,250 tons coal.
Schr Express, Manisteque, 225 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr P. S. Marsh, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Schr Ataunto, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, 1,200 tons coal.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Mont Blanc, Oswego, 440 tons coal.
Schr Idaho, Oswego, 430 tons coal.
Schr Atmosphere, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr John Wesley, Cleveland, 650 tons coal.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Schr Jennie Lind, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Madison, Ludington, 75 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Surprise, Erie, 400 tons coal.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Elba, Luding's Pier, 55 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 90 m lumber, 506 telegraph poles.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 90 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburg, 100 bxs fish, 447 lbs iron, 250 bxs cheese.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Erie, 901 tons coal.
Schr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 10 bxs fish, 34 brls pork.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 953 brls sugar and sundries.
Schr John Miner, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt, 500 brls sugar and sundries.
Prop St. Louis, from Buffalo, 187 bars steel railroad iron, 875 brls sugar, and sundries.
Stmr Merchant, Erie, 420 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Daniel Lyons, Oswego, 493 tons coal.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 854 bars railroad iron, 371 brls sugar and sundries.

CLEARED .... June 9.

Schr Minnie Slausen, Buffalo, 24,200 bu rye.
Barge William Burn, Grand Haven, 25 cds stone.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 17,000 brick, 5 cds stone.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, 2 tons iron, 31 kegs spike.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 27 pkgs sundries.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 400 bu oats.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 25 cds stone.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 23,896 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Schr Perry Hannah, Buffalo, 14,805 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 33,400 bu corn.
Schr Ironsides, Port Colbourn, 15,303 bu corn.
Prop Missouri, Duluth, 2,500 brick.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 157 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburg, 10,400 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 800 brls flour.
Prop Japan, Erie, 30,100 bu oats, 12,400 bu corn, 1,550 brls flour.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 800 brls flour.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Willie Kelley, Kingston, 12,260 bu wheat.

Lake Freights

were quotable at 6c for corn and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13½c for wheat to Kingston. The charters reported were: To New York via Buffalo—Prop Japan, corn and oats; prop Montana, wheat; prop St. Louis, oats and wheat, and prop J. Fisk, wheat, all on through rates. To Boston via Ogdensburgh—Prop City of Boston, corn at 26c. To Kingston—Schrs W. Keller and D. Lyon, wheat at 13½c. To Buffalo—Schr L. Hannah, corn at 6c; W. B. Allen, corn on private terms (Saturday). To Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit and barge Guiding Star, corn at 26c to Portland. Total capacity equal to 106,000 bu wheat, 155,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. In the afternoon the schr Starlight was reported for corn to Buffalo at 6c.

Miscellaneous.

The new steam barge David Ballentine arrived yesterday. The Ballentine was built at Saginaw and is one of the finest vessels of her class on the lakes. The barge brought in 750 m feet of lumber. The Ballentine left Saginaw with the new schr A. B. Moore in tow, but one of the barge's engines became disabled and she left the schr on Lake Huron, to make the passage alone.

—The schr Catchpole came in contact with another vessel at the lumber docks yesterday, and both were slightly damaged.

Iron ore is very scarce at Marquette, and vessels going there to load have been obliged to wait a long time for their cargoes. The schr Thomas S. Mott has been detained at Marquette for a whole week from this cause.

—The tug C. F. Nagle with a tow, while going up the river yesterday morning, collided with the tug Wood at Lake street. The Nagle was badly bruised and a deck-hand was thrown overboard, but rescued without being hurt.

—The schr Warren and the propeller Bertschey collided off Vedder's Pier Thursday night in a fog. The Warren was considerably injured.

—The new iron prop Arabia, of the W. T. Co., brought into Buffalo, on Friday last, the largest propeller cargo on record, being 1,620 tons, and drawing only 13½ feet forward and 13 feet 11 inches aft. The Cuba brought in 1,612 tons last season.

—At Detroit, the Government steamer, Warrington, is loading with water-lime and other material for the building of a light-house at Little Point Sauble on Lake Michigan. She tows also two scows to that point freighted with like material. She will not take her departure for a day or two.

—Superintendent Carleton last week reported a depth of 11 feet 6 inches on the lower miter sill of the Sault Canal.

—WASHINGTON, June 7.—From Friday, the 20th, a fixed red light will be exhibited from Pentwater, Mich.

—PORT COLBORNE, June 6.—The following vessels have passed the Welland Canal: Down—Schrs Neptune, S. S. Ellsworth, Mary Battle, Bay Queen, Malta, prop City of New York. Passed Down—Schrs Trinidad, Fitzhugh, Mary Grover; prop Milwaukee; schrs Grace Whitney, Hoboken, E. Blake, Neptune, A. Falconer; steam barges Glasgow, J. T. Mott, Netta Woodward, Albacore.

—The following are the ruling rates for freights at Cleveland: Iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland, $3.25; to Erie, $3.50, single trip; Escanaba to Erie, $2.50; to Cleveland, $2.25. Coal to Chicago, down town docks firm at $1.30 free; to up-town docks, $1.40 free; to Milwaukee, $1.25 free; to Detroit, 65c; Toronto, $2.30 gold, straight; Hamilton, $2.30@2.35 gold, straight. There is plenty of coal but vessels are scarce.

—The following is a list of the vessel transfers in which the consideration was over $500, which took place in the Detroit Custom-House District during the month of May: "Tug Velocipede, Frank Sager to A. M. Howard, consideration, $4,500; scow H. S. Heyld, George Bousquet to Ed Lohr, one-half, $700; scow Newman, John Buffet to Pyrto McGuire, one-half, $350; same to L. B. Rivard, other half, $400; propeller St. Joseph, W. T. C. Co., and others to Roberty McGinity and others, $30,000; scow Venus, Richard Ibberson and Charles E. Letts to Horace S. Pierce, $800; scow Rooster, Oliver Moore to F. Gonier, $700; propeller Michigan, N. T. Co., of Ohio, to James Fowler and others, $12,250; scow Norman, L. B. Rivard to Mitchel Pelky, $700; steam barge Ohio, Mary Mills, James Taylor, and others to C. M. Elroy, $18,000; tug O. Wilcox, Trowbridge estate to William Livingstone, Jr. and A. Cheesebrough, $34,000."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Samaria .... June 7 | Scotia .... June 11
Abyssinia .... June 14 | Algeria .... June 18
Batavia .... June 21 | Russia .... June 25

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports .... $30.00 Currency.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... May 28
GLAMORGAN .... June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin .... $80 currency
Second Cabin .... 55 currency
Steerage .... 30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff $33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 11.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 126 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

Dr. August Muller, of China, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

The Hon. D. F. Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman House.

E. Neisser, Esq., of Berlin, Prussia, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Gen. Giles A. Smith, of San Jose, Cal., was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

Prof. C. F. McKay, of Baltimore, was among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

G. W. Seaman, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

United States Senator D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, is one of the guests at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Judge Jameson write that the physician whose care he has been under for some time informs him that if he will remain quiet during the summer months, he can return in October, and safely resume his judicial duties.

The Hon. Russell Sage, Julian Wadsworth, W. S. Gurnee, N. A. Cowdrey, S. S. Merrill, and E. L. Frank, prominently connected with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, are at the Sherman House.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: Charles Merriani, Boston; C. Jones, Brockville, Canada; A. Simmons, Baltimore; J. Lassama Domenech, New Orleans; J. M. McIntyre, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Rahway, N. J.; W. H. Codington, San Francisco.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: W. A. Glasspoole, of England; Richard Pope, Boston; A. R. Converse, Cheyenne; F. H. Smith, Washington, D. C.; C. Loisell, London; M. M. Tower, Atchinson; William Scott, England; F. Tilyou, New York; W. T. Nicholson, Providence, R. I.; R. J. Lackland, St. Louis; J. C. Noe, Newburg, N. Y.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 12 NORTH CARPENTER-st., 11 rooms, newly painted and papered; $60 per month; also 1089 Wabash-av., $60 per month. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansch-avs. Apply at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO STORY FRAME, GOOD repair, pleasant neighborhood, Nos. 24, 26, 28, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs.; rent very reasonable. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—853 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, by the season or year, or for sale; three stories, marble front, 13 rooms, billiards, and barn. Possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT — HOUSE NO. 16 COTTAGE-PLACE; $45 a month; key next door.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 564 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH MODern improvements, for $30 per month, Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av. dummy. J. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—18 ROOMS, MADISON-ST., NEAR Western-av.; also three cottages, West Side. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 23 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, water; barn if desired; 406 West Erie-st. Apply on premises or 217 North Ashland-av. N. B. GRAY.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house on Warren-av., cheap to good party. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 113 SOUTH LINcoln-st., near Monroe, new and central; dining-room, kitchen, &c., below, parlor and small sleeping-rooms above. Rent, $35. Apply at house until 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—957 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2-story frame house, containing 12 rooms; hot and cold water, laundry, &c. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 778 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln, 7 rooms, pantry, bath-room, and closets. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—2 NEW FIRST-CLASS STORY AND A half houses, of 8 rooms each, besides bath-room, store-room, closets, etc., corner of Tyler-st. and Winchester-av. Apply to THOMAS HOOD, 28 Oriental Building, LaSalle-st., opposite Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED. INQUIRE AT 145 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, $35. Call immediately. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST, RESIDENCE, 8 ROOMS, new, pleasantly located; lot handsomely improved. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—AN ELEGANT COUNtry home, with fine ground and a large quantity of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, Room 12 Exchange Building, or JOHN R. CASE, Elmhurst, and 44 South Green-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, also single rooms, at 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 245 WEST MADison-st., over J. B. Shay's dry goods store.

TO RENT—ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, IN SUITES or single, in Davy's Block, corner Green and Madison-sts., by D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, CARPETED, FOR TWO gents, 305 West Taylor-st. J. H. LEONARD. Call at 121 Clark-st., Jarvis Block.

TO RENT—UP-STAIRS, FOUR LARGE ROOMS, A pantry, and clothes-closet; water up-stairs, and every convenience; a barn, if it is wanted; rent, $32. No. 278 First-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, for single gent or lady, with privilege of bath-room, located near the business portion of city. Inquire, Monday, at No. 40 Cass-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE FIRST floor of house 1453 Indiana-av., suitable for a man and wife.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House; elevator in the building. Inquire at Room 84.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, ONE FRONT WITH AN ALcove, furnished or unfurnished, private family. 770 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, 161 South Clark-st., Room 11. Transients accommodated.

TO RENT—ENTIRELY NEW, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, nearly opposite Sherman House, 41 South Clark-st., Room 30. Gentlemen only, $16 to $40.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, WITH FRONT and back parlors, water, and closets, good locality. Apply at 598 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, nice neighborhood, near street cars, rent $15. 792 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF ROOMS, NEW, cosy, and central, for families without children. None need apply who cannot give good references. Rent low; also four large stores and four basements, suitable for any business. E. F. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day or month, third and fourth floors. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH water and closets, suitable for housekeeping, at No. 22 Gold-st., 2 blocks from the corner of Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av. Apply to P. M. HUGH, Room 32, No. 15 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT CORNER ROOM, unfurnished, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire Room 36.

TO RENT—THE TWO LOWER FLOORS OF 158 North Dearborn-st.; $60 per month.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A handsomely-furnished front room in one of the most desirable locations in the city, with fine lake view. House first-class in every respect. Also one single room. 481 Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply Room 23, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near the lake.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st., and 100 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets. Also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A HALL 25x40, ON SECOND STORY frame building. Inquire 254 South Water-st. in basement. N. ZIMMER.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A LARGE BASEMENT, GOOD stand for a barber or tailor shop, northwest corner Kinzie and Rush-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED OFFICE on first floor, near Board of Trade, about $400 per year. Address P 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FINE LARGE STORE IN the best retail location on the South Side; to the right party rent will be low. J. S. GRINNELL, Room 19, 170 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 72 Adams-st., near State; also, store on corner of State and Adams-sts., by J. CLASH, 164 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF CLARK'S LIVERY stable on Sixteenth-st.; 5 stalls, ample carriage room; everything (barn included) first-class, and in good repair; rent reasonable. Apply at 798 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE 5 OR 6-ROOM COTtage, on the West Side, between Van Buren and Kinzie-sts. Address N. W., care of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM ON LASALLE-st., near Board of Trade Building. Address with location and terms P 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, SOUTH Side, neatly and comfortably furnished for housekeeping. Address J 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR THREE or four rooms for housekeeping, by a first-class respectable tenant. References given. Address J 81, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTORSHIP IN THE CITY or vicinity; young gentlemen or ladies prepared for college, and musical instruction given. Address W 8, 160 Burnside-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BURNSIDE-ST., $3,300, only $300 cash; one for $1,500, one for $2,500, and one for $3,250 (all on same street); one on Evans-av., $3,300, $1,000 cash; house on leased ground on Wentworth-av., $700, one time; house on State-st., to remove, for $250; 25 feet on State-st., $90, near Thirty-ninth; 25 feet on Wentworth-av., $800; lots on Burnside, Butterfield, and Arnold-sts., from $20 to $25 per foot; 5 lots on South Boulevard (double-front), owner must sell, $3,000 worth $4,500. PETER SHIMP, 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., at low price and easy terms.
6 lots on Adams and Jackson-sts. west of California-av., cheapest lots on the West Side.
$3,000 to loan on Chicago real estate for 5 years. ALFRED JAMES, Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sanger, Wentworth, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $375 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 24X50. Inquire at 185 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 25 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 133X 265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES—MARSHFIELD-AV., near Congress-st. (Tyler); 2 stories. Building lots taken in part payment.
Harrison-st., west of Oakley; 2 stories; $3,805. Lot inside fire limits taken in exchange.
Wilcox-st., near Campbell-av.; $3,500.
Butterfield-st., near Egan-av.; cottage very cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Buddan, Arnold, State, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down. Five years, 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A BARGAIN, NEW 12-ROOM cottage within four blocks of Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. and N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also, Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100x170 TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY, BEING northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.; only $8,500 for a few days. This is a fine business corner, ripe to be improved, and fully worth $10,000. Go and look at it, J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., LOCK-ST., McDermott-st., Fuller and Hickory-sts., at bargains; must be sold; title perfect. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price, $1,600; must be sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON northwest corner of Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ELEGANT brown stone front; only $2,700 cash required; balance on long time. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON WEST Adams-st., near California-av., with lot 25x125, for $3,000; easy terms. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT 8-ROOM house, with lot, Langley-av., corner Forty-second-st.; $4,500; on very easy terms.
House and one acre at Jefferson, $3,500; easy time. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—150 FEET, SOUTH Water-st., northeast corner Dearborn-st.
80 feet, South Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark-st.
80 feet, Fifth-av., between Lake and Randolph.
151 feet, West Washington, northeast cor. Desplaines.
80x150 feet, Lake-st., northeast corner Wells-st.
Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EAST FRONT OF block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NORTHWEST corner Centre-av., 120 ft. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-eighth-st., brick house, 14 rooms and barn; $13,000, or with furniture (new) $16,000; a lot on some of the avenues taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—2½-STORY STORE AND HOUSE ON West Madison-st.; price, $5,500; $1,500 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$300 FOR A 3-ROOM COTTAGE, South Side. $600 for a 4-room cottage, North Side. 178 State-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 2-STORY and basement brick house, swell front, 10 rooms, east front, frame barn, all new, and desirable neighborhood, $9,500.
Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story dwelling, 10 rooms, barn, grapery; lot 33½x152; the best bargain on the market; $12,000.
House and lot on West Jackson-st., near Throop, 2-story frame and basement, 25x120, 9 rooms, $5,500. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, WITH COAL LANDS; FARM of 240 acres, within one mile of railroad station, with every indication of coal on the premises, a good spring of water, and well adapted for a stock farm; can be exchanged for a stock of boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to THOMAS E. JOURDAN, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill.; land of the best quality; terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL home at Morrison, Ill., $4,000. Choicest location in town. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR THE CITY, worth from $50,000 to $80,000; will pay in elegant residence worth $30,000; balance cash. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, BETWEEN ASHland and Western-avs., Madison and Harrison-sts., $300 cash (and piano, if desired), balance on time. Address G K B, 814 Fourth-st.

WANTED—SOUTH CHICAGO OR CALUMET property, 5 to 25 acres. Address, giving price, terms, location, &c., J 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT NEAR CITY OR FIRE LIMITS worth from $500 to $1,500, which I will pay for in first-class board. Everything first-class, good table, etc. Address D 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRAL PARK LOTS—WE HAVE customers for lots near Central Park, on through and cross streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF 250 TO 350 ACRES, in Illinois, for some of the choicest suburban property near Chicago. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 HOUSE, OR SAME amount in city lots; will pay cash and $6,000 house in city.
$20,000 worth of Chicago property, for cash and Iowa lands.
Good house at Riverside, or other suburb, with cash, for a fine house in the city.
Acre property, for $15,000 house (clear).
Good farm, for lots. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL PURCHASE THE FURNIture and lease of six rooms centrally located on West Side. Rent, $45 per month. Two front rooms are rented to permanent tenants (furnished) at $45. This is the best bargain in Chicago. Address J 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CONTENTS OF A first-class hotel. For further information apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

PERSONS DESIRING FURNITURE UPHOLSTERed or varnished, carpets altered, fitted, or laid, furniture slips cut, can have the work done at their own houses, by addressing D 53, Tribune office.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—SURPASSES all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed; seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Enables you to live genteelly in one room. Prices $25, $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, $85, $100. Sold on installments if desired. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, (removed to) No. 383 West Madison-st.

WE WILL HAVE AUCTION SALES EVERY Wednesday morning and evening; also for benefit of working class every Saturday morning and evening at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., at our warerooms 613 West Lake-st.; also receive goods on commission for private sales, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Parties can do better than at any other house in the city. HODGES & CO.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN TO take half interest in a good thing; must have $350. 79 East Madison-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS ALREADY established; best location in the city for retail trade in men's goods; capital required, $1,500 to $2,000. Address A W B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND some means to engage in a safe and profitable business that defies competition and will bear investigation. Address J 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE OFFER A SPLENDID opening to the right party, with $1,800 capital, in a well established drug business and practice; will bear investigation. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st., is the cheapest place in Chicago to buy a first-class Parlor Organ. Prices $50 to $1,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x153 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE property. The best place in Cook County for an investment. For a home it presents unusual attractions; 3 miles from Chicago, and 50 feet higher. Cars every hour; fare, 7½ cents; time, 20 minutes. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres; call at our office, 173 Madison-st., and get a list of our property in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $200 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; terms, $15 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—48 ACRES ADJOINING town plat, very handsomely located and will be sold on easy terms, $40,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices and on terms to suit purchasers. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, MILwaukee Railroad, 40 minutes' ride from the city; 10 rooms, barn, outhouses, &c; 5 acres of garden, fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c.; four blocks from station. G. T. CLINE, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, CORner of Seventy-fourth-st. and Stony Island-boulevard, near Cornell or Grand Junction; 140 railroad trains a day. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT ON THE GRAND boulevard. Also 100 feet front on Calumet-av., near Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—5 ACRES BETWEEN Lawndale and Douglas Park boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE lots and blocks, near depot and fronting Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, on 3 and 5 years' time; no money down to parties who will build immediately; side-walks on Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh-sts. leading from depot to the property already completed. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK, EAST FRONT, corner Fifty-fourth-st., 152½ feet beautiful grove (not surpassed in Chicago) at $200 per foot.
On Calumet-av., west front, corner Fifty-fourth-st., 152½ feet at $100 per foot.
1,500 acres on Grand Calumet, 25 miles from Madison-st., cut by three railroads, at $100 per acre.
Indiana, Lake County, 2 hours from Chicago, 8,000 acres with large lake and railroad front, all for $1,000,000, easy time. WM. GARNETT & CO., 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES OF LAND IN SCHOOL SECtion, near Madison-st., at a bargain if taken this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$28,000 WILL BUY A FINE BRICK house and one acre of land 60 minutes from Chicago; choice fruit. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS AND FIVE acres improved land, small orchard, few large forest trees, one-half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops C. & N. W. R. R., on reasonable terms of payment. Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. A. C. ODELL, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, 125 DEARborn-st.:
50 foot lots one block east of Stony Island Boulevard, corner Seventy-first-st., at $18 per foot.
185x200 feet corner Seventy-first-st. and Coles-av., South Shore, $11 per foot.
9 acres near the same for $12 per foot.
21 acres at Wildwood, improved, for $12,500.
5 acres corner Seventy-first-st. and Langley-av., $2,400 per acre.

FOR SALE—$45 PER FOOT FOR 50 FEET FRONTing north on Humboldt Park, in Oviatt's Subdivision, near the depot, being 50 per cent below market rates. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 4, 39, 13, AT A bargain on long time. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—RIDGE LOTS, grove lots, close to depot, public school, etc.; price low, payments easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS IN every part of this growing suburb; money furnished to build 20, 40, or 50 houses upon lands of our own. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO BLOCKS from depot, east front, all grove, on Wabash-av. near Sixty-second-st., lot 32x170; for a home nothing better on South Side; for an investment it will pay a large advance in one year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20, 10, 5, OR ½-acre lots at big bargains; also handsome grove property near Fifty-ninth-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELMHURST, NICE 2-STORY frame house, lot 50x150 to alley. Cholera is coming, get out of the city, take this new house; small payment down. A good chance. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE-BRED BLACK MARE FOR SALE CHEAP; can trot in 2:40; also a first-class road-wagon, Stivers' make, at 193 LaSalle-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CARRIAGES, ROCKaways, barouches, slide-seats, phaetons, top and open buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, MEMBRINO stock, 14 hands high, perfectly sound and fine stepper; also a new light delivery wagon, buggy, and harness. Can be seen at No. 836 Van Buren-st. any time before 10 a. m. and after 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORder; also 7-year old mustang mare, and harness, all for $200, worth $300. Apply 200 Mather-st.

FOR SALE—LEATHER TOP BUGGY, IN USE only 2 weeks; to be seen before 8 a. m., and after 7 p. m., at 714 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — ONE SECOND-HAND PLATFORM spring truck for one or two horses; one second-hand express wagon, light and heavy express and delivery wagons; one peddler's wagon for two horses, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR A SALOON—HORSE, top buggy, and harness. Horse can trot in 3½. At barn, 1060 Wabash-av.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, and phaetons, at Eastern factory prices. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., near the bridge. H. J. EDWARDS.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACturers of first-class top and open buggies. Factory, corner Sedgwick and Division-sts. Salesrooms, 325 State.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, WEIGHT 120 pounds, Coan & TenBroek's manufactory. C. O. AVERY, corner Canal and Fulton-sts.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AT GEORGE W. GAGE'S Pacific Stock Farm. Leave address at Pacific Hotel addressed to GILBERT LACY.

GENUINE BOSTON SLADE CARRIAGES AT 222 and 224 West Washington-st.; no humbug. Also cheaper grades at very low figures for cash.

HORSES WANTED—TWO HEAVY HORSES IN exchange for brick. EXCELSIOR BRICK CO., 77 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

HAY BARN, PRESSES, AND GRASS LAND, TOgether or separately, one year or longer; terms very favorable. J. M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

PASTURAGE—ABUNDANCE OF FEED, SHADE, and water for horses. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

SIX HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP; ONE FOR $75 fit for a buggy, to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

TWO GOOD WORK-HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP; one about 950, one about 850. 721 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for unincumbered improved property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS hotel, in a very prosperous lake city, doing fine business, well rented, right reserved to give possession on buying furniture; accommodates 300 guests; water and lake view; $13,000 can remain five years. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE NEW RESIDENCE, WITH barn, near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st. ($4,500), for large lot near north city limits, some cash, and balance easy. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 18 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness in exchange for stock in a manufacturing company. Address P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, piano, carpets, &c., 2 lots in Omaha, Neb., and 2 lots in Pleasonton, Kan. Apply Room 21 Metropolitan Block, I. W.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE—A FAST, WELL-bred horse or mare, and light road-wagon, for lot in city or suburbs. S. CLERKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1449, Peoria, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN COGHLAN, who left his home at No. 75 Upper Mann-st., Fortieth Park, Liverpool, England, and arrived in New York Jan. 21, 1858. When last heard from, June 10, 1861, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, California, he was going under the assumed name of Alfred Newton. If said individual will communicate with his mother, brothers or sisters, or with his sister Mary Ann Coghlan, in religion Sister Mary of Saint Clare, Saint Mary's Convent, Notre Dame Post-Office, Saint Joseph County, Indiana, United States of America, he will hear something to his advantage. Any information concerning him, either under either name, dead or alive, will be thankfully received by either of the above parties.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 and 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with bath and first-class board; also day-board.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Two very nicely furnished, cool and pleasant rooms, with the very best table board.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED front rooms, with or without board; no other boarders.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., ST. CHARLES Hotel, will board merchants, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., at $6 to $9 per week. "Strawberry shortcake."

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Unfurnished front parlor; also, furnished rooms to rent, with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

131 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER ADAMS—A front suite of rooms, with or without board. Delightful location.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ONE furnished parlor, first-story front; and two unfurnished rooms with closets, second-story front. Table first-class. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st. A delightful summer-home.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable.

150 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE SIDE PARLOR, with board; also a pleasant basement room, ten minutes' walk from Madison-st bridge.

163 WARREN-AV.—3 SOUTH FRONT ROOMS to rent with board, en suite or single.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT room, with board; bath-room off; private family. References required.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with bedrooms; centrally located, pleasant location; furnished, with or without board, and at reasonable charges.

190 WEST MADISON-ST., THIRD FLOOR—TWO furnished rooms at very reasonable rates to good tenants. Apply to-day.

299 WARREN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS to rent to single gentlemen, with board; well furnished, with bath-room, &c. One of the best neighborhoods on the West Side.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, with a room, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — BOARD IN A private family, with nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also a single room.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent, single or en suite, with board; day boarders accommodated.

484 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. — THREE YOUNG men can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board in a private family; no other boarders kept.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished room, and a furnished suite for four young men; bath-room, croquet grounds, and every modern convenience.

721 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, to quiet gentlemen; a private family; reference given and required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS. Also, A 1 table accommodations.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board; references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH or without board; also a 50-foot barn.

420 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENTY-seventh—Board for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady in private family.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for two; also a large back parlor at moderate terms.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth—Single and double rooms, with every modern improvement and first-class board, with hotel accommodations. Single rooms, $6.00.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table, convenient to cars and omnibus lines to all parts of the city.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife; also, large square room for 2 gentlemen, with first-class table.

884 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, also a suite unfurnished except carpets, with or without board.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS BOARDers can find superior accommodation in a private family on South Side; rooms and table A 1; references required. Address J 94, Tribune office.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of giving instructions in a private family, either in music or modern and ancient languages, for his board. Address J 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR MYSELF and wife east of State-st.; will furnish our own room. Address 1318, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 9, Boone Block. D. H. BAKER.

BOARD—WITHIN TWO OR THREE BLOCKS OF Green and Madison-sts., by a gentleman and lady, in a first-class private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Room 24 Reaper Block.

BOARD—TO GERMANS, BY A YOUNG MAN (American), in a respectable German family within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the Tribune office. References given if required. Address "INQUIRER," Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife; location east of State-st, and north of Twelfth preferred; will be permanent if pleased. Address J 90, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY, THE 8TH INST., A BLACK, braided cape, trimmed with lace. By returning the same to 164 East Madison-st. finder will receive a suitable reward at J. H. O'BRIEN'S.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A YELLOW AND BROWN CAnary bird, on Sunday afternoon, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p. m., from 357 West Tyler-st. Any person returning the same to the above address will be very liberally rewarded.

LOST—A LONG, CARVED GOLD PENDANT, BElonging to an ear ring, between Twenty-second-st. and the store of Charles Gossage & Co. The finder will be liberally rewarded for leaving the same with MRS. LONG, at Charles Gossage & Co.

LOST—PLAIN GOLD CHARM COMPASS, SEMIcircular in form. A handsome reward will be given the finder by the owner in basement northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

LOST—ON THE 8TH, TWO CURLS, BETWEEN Madison-st. and Lake-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 457 Fulton-st.

LOST—DARK CHESTNUT OR BROWN MARE, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old; white spots on back; will show signs of having interfered with front feet. Liberal reward if returned to J. L. WATSON, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

LOST—A LADY'S HAT, FLORIDA BRAID, ON Michigan-av. or Adams-st., between Harrison and Clark. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the Tribune office.

FOUND—AT UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL Church on Monday evening, June 9, a lady's lace handkerchief, which she can have by addressing J 86, Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM 412 SOUTH CLARK-ST., A BAY horse, 7 years old, blind in left eye. N. ZEMANSKY.

STOLEN—HORSE, FROM 102 WILCOX-AV., LAST Saturday night; black, has a small cut on the left hipbone; 14½-hands high, six years old. Handsome reward paid on return to D. McBEAN.

STRAYED—ON SUNDAY, JUNE 8, ONE DARK bay or brown mule, medium size, 6 to 8 years old, roached mane and tail. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for return of same to S. B. SCACE, 449 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN FROM A BOY ON MORNING OF THE 8th, one piano-cover and four law books. The owner can have them by paying charges. Call at 392½ Clark-st. BRISLEY LEWIS.

TAKEN UP—AT 145 AND 147 SOUTH SANGAMON-st., a bay mule, about 15½ hands high. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 8, ONE HORSE. OWNER CAN have the same by paying charges and proving property. Inquire of H. S. ELLIS, Powell's Hotel, Milwaukee-av., after 6 p. m.

$20 REWARD — LOST — POCKETBOOK CONtaining about $90 in currency and two promissory notes, receipts, etc.; was lost going from Kinzie on North Clark to Illinois, thence Chicago and Clybourn-av. car to North-av., on North-av. to bridge. The above reward will be paid on its return to P. G. BAUMGARTNER, Maywood, Ill., or Tribune office.

$50 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 636 WASHINGton-st., June 5, a stylish dark bay horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds, had on a blanket, halter, and chain attached. The above reward will be paid to the finder for returning them to the owner, D. L. MILLS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HUNTING-DOGS, 5 MONTHS OLD; water-spaniels and setters; very fine. 108 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 PATENT RAILROAD dump cars almost new. Address P 96 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER AND DESKS; WALnut; cheap. Apply to J. MURRAY, 189 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO FORT KEARNEY AND return will be sold at a discount. LYON & KING, 83 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—2 TICKETS TO KANSAS CITY AND 2 to return, at a large discount. Apply at store 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GENTLE, KIND, AND GOOD YOUNG milch cow, at 633 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—NEW ONE-STORY WOODEN BUILDing, 15x30, cheap; best location on Madison-st. Inquire at 174 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA STONE, SAWED TO ORDER. Missouri Scotch granite, for columns, &c. Vermont marble, in blocks or sawed to size. Marble tile. J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIAL—ABOUT 20,000 pressed brick and a fine lot of cut stone, suitable for basement, stone walls, window sills, steps, etc., at auction, Friday, June 13, at 12:30 p. m., on corner Pierson and Pine-sts., north of water-works, North Side; to be sold without reserve. O. LIPPINCOTT.

1,000,000 GOOD CHICAGO BRICK WANTed. Also, good city brick-yard for sale, very cheap, for cash, or part pay will be taken in bricks; must be sold at once. Address O. S. BURDICK, Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—15 HORSE-POWER BOILER, AND 8 horse-power engine, second-hand, in good condition. Inquire at Skandinaven og Amerika's office, 128 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF CRACKER-MACHINery, in No. 1 order, at low figures. Address DOZIER, WEYL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CROCKERY, TIN, AND WOODENWARE STORE for sale. Reason for selling, owner going to Europe. Apply at 71 Blue Island-av.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 cash, to join a gentleman with equal amount and act as Treasurer to take charge of the financial affairs for the manufacture of a little patent article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. A sure fortune; failure impossible. Orders on hand for 50 gross, amounting to $3,150, which cannot be filled for want of above capital. Send 50 cents for sample, or call and investigate at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 26, Chicago, Ill.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 338 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, WITH GOOD fixtures, tools, and cash customers, at No. 137 Archer-av.

A HARDWARE STORE CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business for sale; capital required, about $3,000. Call or address 425 South Halsted-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND BILLIARD HALL FOR sale, or will sell half interest to a good party. Address R 8, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—THE EATING HOUSE, AT GRAND Rapids, Mich., is for sale. Address P. O. Box 1298, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE STORE FOR sale; good location; no opposition. 282 West Twelfth-st.

A PICTURE STORE FOR SALE—WELL ESTABlished, with a choice stock; a rare chance; object of seller in selling out is to manufacture exclusively. Address J 87, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, doing a large and profitable business. To any one looking for a business of the kind this is an opportunity to secure an established paying business without bonus, as the present proprietors must dispose of it at once, for which satisfactory reasons will be given. Capital required, about $5,000. The business made a net profit of $2,250 for six months ending May 1. For particulars address J 95, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—A HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF best money-making office businesses in the city can be secured by the right party; small capital required, and no experience necessary. G. HALL, 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET ON THE WEST Side for sale, with a good trade; must be sold at once. For particulars address J 88, Tribune office.

A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN INTEREST IN AN established business requiring about $6,000; will bear a thorough investigation. For particulars address or inquire of LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO MAKE A REPUTATION and fortune, having a small capital. Address J 83, Tribune office.

A STYLISH BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, 25x80, in centre of business, in complete running order, with 10 rooms up-stairs, which can be filled with boarders every night, will be sold for $600, as the owner cannot attend to it; would prefer a partner with $300, who is capable to take charge of the business. Apply J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A FINE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap for cash, or part cash and part real estate, at 15 Milwaukee-av.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP BARBER SHOP, DOing good business, location first-class, for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2. S. MATHISON.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—LOCATION GOOD FOR large and profitable business; brick office, good coal sheds, and plenty of room to handle wood if desired. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 101 North Morgan-st.

CANAL-BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of a good boat and team for the small sum of $650. Will take good paper for ninety days, with interest. Apply at WILLET & HERRING'S Law Office, No. 119 Madison-st., Room 10.

I HAVE A NEW PROCESS FOR BURNING KEROsene oil for cooking purposes, and costing only ½ cent per hour; no smoke, smell, or dirt; parties with $2,000 or $3,000 can make a fortune by establishing themselves in any city; can be seen in practical operation. Call or address WETHERILL & CO., 85 East Washington-st., Chicago.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL OF 36 rooms for sale; located near two railroad depots, and doing a splendid business. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, DOing a good business. Apply at Crescent Laundry, 274 West Lake-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SPLENDID GROCERY STORE, GOOD STOCK, horse and wagon, all complete, location first-class, for sale cheap. S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Splendid location. 48 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. GOING out of town is the reason for selling. Call early and see for yourself. Good business. Call at 183 South Clark-st., Room 14.

SALOON, WITH BOARDING-HOUSE, WHOLE OR separate, for sale; locality, North Side. Call on D. LYON, Real Estate Agent, 123 North Wells-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE IN a good location, with house and lease. Inquire at 133 South Canal-st.

SALOON, RESTAURANT, AND BOARDING HOUSE for sale. Inquire at 25 West Randolph-st., basement.

THE WELL-KNOWN OCCIDENTAL LAUNDRY for sale, 112 South Halsted-st., occupying first floor and basement, on account of proprietor engaging in mercantile business; a good chance for making a start with small capital; possession 1st July, or before.

TWO BOARDING-HOUSES AND AN OFFICE FOR sale; all doing good business; good bargains; 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH ABILITY THAT can furnish $3,000 to $5,000 cash or securities, to take the exclusive control and sale of a manufactured article that is as staple as flour, and will pay a net profit of from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum in Chicago alone. Parties with the funds, and that want a legitimate business, please address J 93, Tribune office.

WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST CHANCES TO make a quick fortune ever offered; small capital required. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

$600 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN A good paying business, including two horses, buggy, and harness; other business occupying my time presses me to sell. Room 3, 36 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR INGERSOLL'S LIFE OF Horace Greeley, just ready; also, for our other popular subscription books; come and see our new plans and inducements. Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S BEAUTIFUL Map of the United States and World. Can be sold in every house. Also new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, photographs, &c. Send for new circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—47,000 PROBLEMS (MORE OR less) in interest, computed for four distinct business periods of time, in one minute, at any rate per cent. New arithmetical alphabet, The Leaver. Absolute right method of finding cube and square root; also an unlimited number of ways; the most remarkable discoveries of the Nineteenth century; book contains 108 pages. Price, $1. Address J. A. HENDERSON, A. M., Author, San Francisco, Cal., Box No. 85.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NORTHWEST; also a competent agent to take general charge of Cook County, for the canvass of a new work which is not excelled in humor, nor has it an equal for keen satire. S, 836 Cottage Grove-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BUTTON-HOLE worker; 11,000 sold the first week; large profits. Call at once. 179 East Madison-st. Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—A NEW THING FOR LADIES and gents to sell; takes every time; $8 to $16 a day for three months. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MORE MONEY IN THE NOVelty glass cutter than any article sold. Active agents wanted in every county in the West. Address with stamp, or send 50 cents for sample to J. F. WRIGHT, General Agent, 130 Clark-st., Room 10.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell a new patented article wanted in every family; splendid chance to make money. Call at No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 4. State and county rights for sale.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SHOW CARDS" in country towns. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WORTHY MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND WIFE desire to take charge of a household during absence of owner; no salary. 446 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, horses, wagons, harness, paints, oils, and glass, at 10 o'clock a. m., June 12, at 252 North-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

STONER'S INVENTORS BUREAU, 125 CLARK-ST., Rooms 72 to 76 and 48 to 52. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitor Attorneys, do all kinds of patent business. A manufacturing business for sale or exchange.

WANTED—300 OR 400 POUNDS OF GOOD SECond-hand brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. Also, several fonts of display type. Address J 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY DENSTON & CO., 278 SOUTH Water-st., 1 set U. S. Standard Scales, with capacity of 400 to 800 pounds. To-day. J. H. DENSTON & CO.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN—A LEGITIMATE MAN, one that don't get drunk, to open an office in a good location where can be thrown him considerable practice. Address, stating where can be seen, DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO $5,000 AND SERVICES TO INVEST in commercial or manufacturing business that shall pay a living for a man with small family; money ready. No objection to either city or country. References required. Address P 64, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FRANK D. ROOD, LATE OF 473 AND 525 Wabash-av., is requested to call at 135 LaSalle-st., on important business. JAMES WARRICK, British Vice Consul.

PERSONAL—TO MRS. MOUNT, WHO BOARDED at the Woman's Home, your son is here. Call.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—YOUNG MAN OF A few years' experience. Good references required. Apply at CHAS. KADISH'S, 212 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CLERKS, TRAVELING SALESMEN, and men with small capital for some of the best business chances ever offered. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY AT 205 SOUTH Clark-st., a thorough prescription druggist; best of references required.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AT GARDEN CITY Manufacturing and Supply Company. Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN, CARPENter, wages $5 per day; also 40 or 50 first-class joiners and carpenters to work on National Bank and other buildings, in Marquette, Mich. Steady work and the highest wages paid. Apply to ALFRED GREEN, Architect, &c., Marquette, Mich.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BARBER; $17 PER week. 145 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX BOOK COMPOSITORS, at J. J. SPALDING & CO.'S office, 158 and 160 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—BAKER TO WORK ON CAKES. APply 195 South Desplaines-st., D. R. MERRIAM.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS ON SEWING, HEELing, and finishing slippers. Apply at 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TRUNKMAKER, ONE THAT CAN DO repairing and covering. HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WAGON-PAINTER, AT ATtica, Ind., by HESS & HARVEY. Call for two days at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., R. P. VICKERS. Steady employment.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS AT 70 BLUE Island-av.; a good place for steady men.

WANTED — CARRIAGE-TRIMMER AT W. J. RALPH'S, 213 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE SINGLE MAN TO take care of garden, horse, and cow, near the city. Must understand his business thoroughly. Address, with real name and references, D 45, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — 500 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, sawmills, and farms; carpenters for Tennessee, $5.75 per day. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE RAILROAD WORK FOR all that want it, and plenty of station work at good prices; 50 teams wanted at $4 per day. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; 10 SAWmill hands; 50 choppers for Wisconsin and Michigan; free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, SAW-MILL hands, woodchoppers, farm hands, &c. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK, Agents.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, etc., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $53 last week. One young man made $37 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 18 OR 20 YEARS OLD, with some experience in a jewelry store preferred. Apply to R. H. HOWARD, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WINDOW-WASHER AT THE ORIent Hotel; colored man preferred. None but a first class need apply.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE; must have best of references. B. WEBER & CO., 163 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN AND wife, to work on a farm near city; house furnished them; also an active, first-rate boy, for farm-work. 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell non-explosive for kerosene; $20 to $40 a week easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week. Goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, ONE MUST be German, to sell goods in city; must furnish horse and wagon. Apply at STRICKLAND'S, 170 Adams-st.

WANTED — A GOOD BOY TO ATTEND SODA fountain in drug store, and make himself generally useful. References required. Apply 495 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $700, SATISFACTORY security, reference, and interest given, with steady employment at good wages guaranteed, and a good trade learned. For further information see HARTMANN & QUINN, No. 23 West Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK to-day, at No. 159 LaSalle-st., 5th floor. Good wages to the right woman.

WANTED—THREE COLORED MEN; ONE TO drive private carriage and two to do dining-room work, and who can play either violin, guitar, or clarinet. Inquire at 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 AT H. DISSTON & SON'S saw-store, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD VIOLINIST, WITH WIFE TO play piano. Apply to-day. GEO. S. THURBER, 983 State-st.

WANTED—BELL-BOYS AT THE GAULT HOUSE.

WANTED—A BOY AS WAITER IN A RESTAUrant. Apply to STOKLY, 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 35 Groveland-park, opposite Chicago University. City references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 61 Ellis-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED DININGroom girl, immediately, at St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral work in a small family, at 219 South Robey-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL housework, one for second work. 138 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE RESTAURANT cook. Apply at once at 553 State-st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A good, strong, neat, competent girl, German or Scandinavian; family small. Inquire at 131 Wahpansch-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a small family. Good wages. No. 7 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO DINING-ROOM AND second work, and used to waiting on table. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 644 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. References required. Apply at 42 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE GIRL TO ASSIST to cook and wash. A good home and good wages, at 26 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A RES-taurant. Apply at 98 Third-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL 13 or 15 years old, to act as nurse girl. Inquire at No. 9 Bryant-av., south of Douglas-place.

WANTED—GIRL IN DINING-ROOM. 185½ LaSalle-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—ONE GOOD WAITER-GIRL. GOOD wages paid. 216 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron; family small; wages, $4 a week. Apply at 643 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 584 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside).

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, 823 WABASH-AV.

WANTED—AT 27 PARK-AV., A COMPETENT kitchen girl (Norwegian preferred); and a man to take care horses, cow, and do chores about the house. None afraid to work need apply.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 399 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Inquire 929 Michigan-av.

WANTED — 288 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush, a small girl for second work and take care of children.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork where a second girl is kept; must be a good cook. Apply at 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A STEADY PROTESTANT GIRL TO do housework in a small family at 888 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three. Apply at 545 Hurlbut-st., North Side.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, OR GERman girl to do cooking, washing and ironing and general kitchen work. Apply at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 205 South Pierce-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 196 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL, well recommended, to take care of a child and do second work. Apply at 1092 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one entirely capable will find a pleasant place, with good wages, by calling at 324 West Monroe-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, to-day.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SEAMstresses to work on dresses and cloaks. Apply to BICKERTON & JEFFERY, 36 East Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av.; no fees.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, A LARGE number of girls for boarding houses and private families in city and country at MRS. THOMPSON'S, office 1000 State-st.

WANTED—15 RAILROADMEN, $2 PER DAY; 25 wood-choppers, and 6 teams, $4 per day. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 8.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR THE CITY and all parts of the country, to sell a toilet article and rubber goods for ladies; those engaged are doing splendidly. Mrs. PALMER, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED — TWELVE ATTRACTIVE YOUNG sales-ladies to travel in a light easy business. Can make from $3 to $8 per day. Address TRAVELER, this office.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AT CLARK'S EUROpean Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 317 WEST MADIson-st., Room 2; business clairvoyant, and test mediums; private sittings during the day. Mediums wanted.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 195 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL, TEST, AND BUSIness medium, 409 West Madison-st. Seance Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST IS IN TOWN again. Rooms 451 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, copyist, or work in wholesale store; good references. Address P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE man, aged 45, who has been a country merchant for the last 25 years, as salesman in either a wholesale or retail establishment. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF middle age, general business experience, good bookkeeper, and superior correspondent. If a position of trust, best of security given. Address R 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in grocery, liquor, and produce business, etc.; competent and ready for any position. References. Address R 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$3,000—BY AN EXPERIenced, energetic, and competent business man, who can loan employer a small amount of money. Address, stating nature of business, &c., R 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man of 30 years' experience, the past 12 years on his own account, desires some position where his thorough business habits and extensive acquaintance with the details of office business and the science of accounts, as well as his large experience in trade may bring him a fair remuneration; has no objection to going to any part of the country. Address BUSINESS, 1076 Wabash-av., or call in evening.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, thoroughly conversant with the shawl trade and as experienced bookkeeper. Security and references given. Address J 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE as clerk and bookkeeper, by a man of experience. Address R 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR MANager in a cabinet factory, by one who has a thorough knowledge of the business and a good practical designer. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, Phillips & Liebenstein, Chair Makers, Chicago bridge.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; UNDERstands the care of plants, grapes and laying out grounds. Address G E P, Box 143 Geneva Lake, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine-hand on a sticker, moulding machine, scroll-saw, or shaper. Address H. HADDOCK, care F. Schultz, 111 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUTH 16 YEARS OF age, having perfect knowledge both of the English and German, who was employed at a goldsmith's in New York nine months, wishes to acquire accomplishment if possible in connection with a watchmaker's business. C. R. SCHULTZE, at the Illinois Type Founding Company, 61 and 63 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTer and grainer in Chicago. Address CANADIAN, Post-office Box 165, Goderich, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SUBURBS OF THE city, as foreman of shop doing general house painting, or to take charge of buildings for contractors in that line, by one who thoroughly understands the business. Address SEWARD, in care of L. M. Berry, 74 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (German), as a gardener. Have many years' experience, and can furnish the very best of references. West side preferred. Please call or address 290 West Madison-st., or Forrest-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and practical man, a situation as foreman in a livery or stable. Has had several years' experience; can furnish unexceptionable testimonials. Address S W B, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of references from last employer. Address, for three days, P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman, wife to do cooking or second work, no children; good reference given. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a steady, sober young man as coachman, is a good driver and well acquainted with the city. Call or address P. GREEN, 674 Centre-av., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a first-class private family, who is well posted in the business. Please address P 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS groom or coachman; well acquainted with city, and best of city references. Address H. LARGEN, 389 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN AS COACHman and do work around the house. Please address J 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—IS A good, careful driver, has had long experience in the business; good references from last place; willing to be useful. Address J 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man who can give reference in the city. Please address P 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE lady, as lady's maid, or would do second work in a first-class family. Address 361 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 GIRLS; 1 AS COOK, 1 as second girl, the other as laundress, in first-class private family. Apply at 103 Butterfield-st. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO up-stair work and help with the care of children or to do housework in a small private family. Call, for 2 days, at 239 Twenty-first-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call or address 22 Ruble-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl to do plain sewing and to assist with light up-stair work. Good references. Call at No. 127 Fourth-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call at 820 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS second girl in a private boarding house, or general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 28 Bates-st., between Sholto and May.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENEral housework in a small private family, or to do second work. Call at 280 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN of long experience as first-class cook in a gentleman's family, or private boarding house. Please address R 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL that speaks good English, to give lessons on the Singer sewing-machine. Please call Tuesday morning at 321 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG GIRL (Dane) in a quiet, private family. Please call at 17 Milwaukee-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Norwegian girl, to do general housework in private family; good recommendations. Apply at 197 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires to obtain a situation for a second girl now in their employ. Parties wishing the services of such a girl may inquire at 324 West Monroe-st., during the week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family; reference if required. Call or address 196 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, 16 YEARS, to take care of children in a private family; a home preferred more than wages. Please call 67 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work in a private family; can furnish good city reference from her last place. Apply at 105 Fourteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED GIRLS in one family, or separately; do any kind of work; 4 years in one family. 885 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK in a private family; good references. Address or apply 159 Forquar-st., cor. of Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD COOK, PRIvate house or first-class boarding-house; references given if required. 183 DeKoven-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to go as instructor on Singer sewing-machine, or seamstress in a private family, or light work and sew; also a boy between 14 and 15 years to do some kind of light work around store or house; very reasonable salaries are required. Call at 83 Wright-st., between Canal and Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEWing on a Wheeler & Wilson machine, or general house work in a small private family. Call at No. 781 Indiana-av. early in the morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress in a family, or housework in a small family; is competent to fill either; will give good references. Address, for two days, A L, 177 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FINISHING DRESSmaker and first-class trimmer in a family, by the day or week. Address J 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR housekeeper; can give good references. Address J 92, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMART CAPABLE LAdy would like a situation as housekeeper; no objection to a first-class hotel; has had some years experience in that capacity at the East. The best references given. Apply to 258 Wabash-av., up stairs, for one week. No triflers need apply. I mean business.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS children's nurse. Is willing to make herself useful. Call at 182 Forquer-st. Speaks English.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young married woman. Can take a child home if required. Inquire at 161 Mather-st., West Side.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help, can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR FIRST-CLASS cooks and girls for all kinds of work. Great Western Business Exchange, 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR HOTELS AND restaurant cooks, and in private families for 50 girls at 6 West Madison-st., Room 5, and 126 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in a dry goods store, fancy store, or confectionery. Call or address Miss C. B., 414 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk, or assistant bookkeeper or cashier. Can speak German. Address R 95, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL GIVE 1¼ PER CENT PER MONTH FOR $1,000, and can pay $80 per month on same back. Address R 9, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 158 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE in sums of $3,000 and upwards. JONAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or Illinois farms. Reaper Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. E. L. PEASE.

WANTED—GOOD NOTES, SECURED BY REAL estate. Inquire at No. 2, 236 State-st.

$10,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON CITY property at 9 per cent; $800 for a short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

REVOLT.

Another Board of Trade Man Refuses Allegiance to the Directors.

Mr. Lincoln Has the Directors Enjoined from Trying Him for Failing by the Rules.

In the recent fall in price of corn, W. C. Lincoln, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was caught by the decline, and rendered unable, it is said, to pay his creditors. On Saturday last Mr. Culver, President of the Board of Trade, notified him orally that charges had been preferred against him by one of his creditors for non-fulfillment of a contract, whereupon Mr. Lincoln, after taking legal advice, served upon the President and Directors of the Board the following notice:

To the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and President and Directors of said Board of Trade:

GENTS: Yesterday, June 5, 1873, Charles E. Culver, President of the Board of Trade, notified me verbally that I. C. Myers had preferred charges against me before the Directors of the Board of Trade for not filling promptly a contract made with him. I deny the right of the Directors of the Board of Trade to decide whether I have made a contract with Mr. Myers or whether, upon such contract, I am in default and owe him, and to suspend me because I will not settle or pay his claim upon me. I do not admit any indebtedness to Mr. Myers upon any contract made with him under the rules of the Board, and I protest against the Directors of the Board of Trade having jurisdiction of the question and adjudicating upon my rights in reference to any contract with Mr. Myers. I also withdraw all supposed submission or arbitration of such questions to such Board of Directors based upon any rules, articles, by-laws of the Board of Trade, or stipulations signed by the members thereof. I also deny the right of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, under their charter and the law of the land, to try and disfranchise me; and if any charges are preferred, I insist, if they involve my disfranchisement, that such question must, in a proper manner, be tried by the corporation of the Board of Trade. WM. C. LINCOLN.

After receipt of this notice, the Directors notified Lincoln officially that charges had been preferred against him, and that he would be tried upon them at 3:30 p. m., on the following Monday. The charge made was that Lincoln had purchased 15,000 bu of wheat, and failing to put up margins, it had been sold out by his directions, at a loss, and that he had failed to pay the difference, and asked his suspension from the privileges of the Board for failure to comply promptly with the contract.

Yesterday morning a bill was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County by Messrs. Swett & Herrick, setting forth that the facts contained in the charge presented involved the decision of a judicial question, and could not be decided except by the Courts. It also claims, as in the case of Brine v. Board of Trade, that the Board having, under their charter, power to suspend or expel conferred upon the body of the Corporation, cannot delegate that power to the Board of Directors. It is also claimed that, whatever may be the character of the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade providing for trial before a Board of Directors, it can only be a voluntary assent of the member, as in the case of an arbitration, and can be withdrawn at any time, as a submission to arbitration, can be withdrawn. It is considered, therefore, the case presents, clearly and without any complication, the question of whether the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade is a Court, and can try questions of difference upon contracts between members of the Board.

Messrs. Swett and Herrick, in the bill, applied for and obtained an injunction, from Judge Williams, which restrains the Board of Trade, Culver, Brainerd, Priestley, Davis, Bensley, Sturges, Richardson, Ford, Armour, Warren, Morrison, Wright, and Baldwin, from investigating or adjudicating the matter of the alleged claims of I. C. Myers & Co. against Lincoln and from proceeding therein against him in relation thereto at any time or in any manner, way, or form soever, and that said defendants above named, except said Board of Trade, be so restrained from suspending or expelling the said Lincoln from any of his rights or privileges as a member of said Board of Trade, and from proceeding further to examine or determine the charges of I. C. Meyers & Co. against him, and to restrain them from in any way hindering or molesting said Lincoln in the enjoyment of his rights as a member of said Board of Trade.

This injunction was served upon the parties defendant to the bill just as they were about to assemble and adjudicate upon the charges against Lincoln.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yesterday, the Ætna Ponies defeated the Nationals by a score of 41 to 23.

Strawberries and cream will be served at the festival in the Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening.

Mr. E. P. Capron, of Massachusetts, will lead the prayer meeting at noon, to-day, when a refreshing season is expected.

The ladies of the First Free Baptist Church will, this evening, give a literary entertainment, enlivened by strawberries and cream.

The Decoration Committees are requested to meet at the Gardner House this evening, and the presence of every member is wanted.

On and after this evening passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Grand Jubilee Depot.

Mr. Charles T. Brown, the proprietor of the livery stables at No. 268 West Lake street, was robbed yesterday morning, of $100, and a valuable watch, by a thief who entered his room.

The saloon of Jacob Mills, at No. 1025 West Madison street, was entered by burglars at 4 o'clock yesteaday morning. A valuable watch and chain, and other jewelry, valued at $130, were stolen.

An inquest was held yesterday in the Town of Jefferson upon the body of a little child named Katie Nash, who died from the effects of eating sulphur, which she took from the ends of a bunch of matches. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Yesterday the Board of Police Commissioners allowed Detective Joe Dixon to accept a gift of $50 from a man named Fitzgerald, for whom he recovered several thousand dollars' worth of notes which were stolen some months since.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening, Charles Adams, a young man who resides at Maywood, had his foot crushed while attempting to get on the cars of the Dixon Air Line Railroad. He was taken to the County Hospital, and it is believed his foot will have to be amputated.

A public meeting of the friends of temperance, law, and order will be held in the hall of Garden City Division, S. of T., southeast corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. O'Connor and others.

At the meeting of the West Chicago Lyceum to be held this evening in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, the following question will be debated: *Resolved*, That the independence of Cuba ought to be recognized by our Government.

The R. A. Williams engine and the Babcock No. 1 extinguished a small fire at the linseed oil works of E. Blatchford & Co. at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of an oil tank. Loss, $100. Fully insured.

Cora Baker, a brutal and notorious prostitute, was remanded for further examination in bail of $500, by Justice Banyon yesterday morning, for committing a murderous assault last Wednesday night upon Jennie Green, by beating the latter on the head with a beer glass.

Justice Kaufman, of the North Side Police Court, deserves impeachment. Yesterday morning he again discharged two violators of the 11 o'clock ordinance, because they were brought before him by arrest, and not by summons. The decision is in open defiance of the law.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will be held at 3 p. m. to-day in the office of the Company, Room 13, No. 87 Washington street. Matters of importance to be discussed, and a full attendance is desired.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will be held at 2:30 p. m. to-day in the rooms at No. 77 Dearborn street. The Atfield testimonial will be presented and other business of importance transacted, so everybody interested is asked to be there.

A TRIBUNE subscriber, residing at 424 West Taylor street, says the carrier substitutes the *Times* for the THE TRIBUNE. He says it's hard enough not to get THE TRIBUNE; but to have the *Times* left instead is adding insult to injury. He threatens, if another *Times* is left, to sue the carrier for defamation of character.

During the absence of Capt. Hickey at Hot Springs, whither he has gone to get rid of "neuralgia in the head," Sergeant Bill Buckley is Acting Captain. He gives more than satisfaction, for the rough element has a wholesome dread of Sergeant Buckley,—a feeling which is shared by the gamblers.

A defective pipe-kiln in the two-story frame house used by J. Hawlick as a clay pipe factory caused an alarm of fire yesterday morning at 4 o'clock from Box 114. Loss on building and contents, $2,000; no insurance. The flames spread to Rohig's butcher-shop, adjacent, which was damaged $1,500; insured in the Milwaukee Mechanics' for $2,000.

Only six of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association responded to the call for a meeting at Uhlich's Hotel last evening. It being very evident that the stockholders are opposed to having a nine for 1874, Mr. Fauntleroy announced it to be his intention to carry out the orders of the Board of Directors, and sell the fence around the grounds and all the property belonging to the corporation.

At half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday night, James Duffy and Thomas Pairs met in a saloon at the corner of Market and Ohio streets, on the North Side. After a heated colloquy, which was succeeded by a fistic combat, Pairs drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Duffy in the arm and right breast, inflicting painful but not fatal injuries. Pairs was arrested and locked up to await the result of his victim's wounds.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a driver of 'bus 114, of the People's Omnibus Company, named Joseph Hooker, was thrown from his box, at the corner of State and Madison streets, and seriously injured. One of the front wheels passed over his face, fracturing his jaw, and otherwise mutilating his features. He was removed to his home at No. 352 Twenty-first street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday held a conference with the bidders for the work of constructing the underground water-tunnel from the lake to the new pumping-works. The contractors were given to understand that the first half of the new tunnel must be completed by the 1st of next March, and that the necessary apparatus for constructing the same must be upon the ground and in readiness within three weeks of the award of the contract. The award is to be made in a day or two.

The Chicago Baptist Union, composed of Baptist churches located in and about Chicago, will hold its twenty-eighth anniversary, commencing at 2 p. m. to-day, at the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets. The Sunday-school interests are first considered. The order of exercises for to-day will be as follows: 2 p. m., devotional; 2:30, reading of letters, followed by discussion of points brought out therein; 7:45, topic: The Teacher's Work; (I.), Preparation; (II.), Application; (III.), Growth. The meetings will continue until Thursday afternoon.

Great complaint is made, and seems well-founded, that the railroad access to the Chicago Dock Company, a corporation chartered, as was claimed, for general benefit, is held by a single company, to the exclusion and embarrassment of other competing lines, thus practically reducing it to a tributary warehouse to a single line of road, with all the restricted consequences of such connection. The Chicago Dock Company would be wise, at any cost, to open their great establishment to all roads alike, or, rather, should have secured this in advance.

The alleged corner in wheat was more of a scare than anything else, though it might have been serious had it not been exposed, nipped in the bud, and killed before it was well born. That it had burst was evident yesterday by the decline from 5½c premium on No. 2 wheat, seller June, which obtained Saturday, to 2c. The market for No. 2 was easier. Mr. Murphy believed he could have pushed the thing through and come out right side up but for a variety of reasons. He began settling differences, and all the outstanding contracts are in a fair way of adjustment.

Prof. Swing will deliver his popular lecture entitled "A Novel," at Union Park Congregational Church this evening in aid of the Newsboys' Home. At the same time the Rev. Robert Collyer and the Rev. C. D. Helmer will talk about "Our Dangerous Classes," and give their opinions as to what should be done with them. The object is noble in every way. Every man who was a boy at any time during his life should go there and aid the street Arabs who will be the men of the future to be men in every sense that is good. There's no telling but some of them may be Presidents yet, and now is the time to take them in hand. Bend the twig and bend the tree.

Officer McMahon, at half-past 9 o'clock last night, near the west end of Polk street bridge, was approached by a woman, who said that a negro named Charles McCall was pursuing her, with the object of beating her. McMahon attempted to arrest McCall, when he broke from the officer's grasp. The officer pursued him, and caught him. After a scuffle the negro broke away again, and, after warning him, the officer fired two shots, one of which took effect in the negro's leg. He was then arrested and taken to the Twelfth Street Station, where an attending physician pronounced the wound not dangerous. The negro was removed to the County Hospital.

Christian Mudson formerly lived in Sweden. He was a man of some property, among which his daughter was thought by Charles Mickelson to be of the most value. Charles was coming to America, and wanted to bring the daughter over with him. To do this, he borrowed $58 from the old man. He was to consider the money a gift so soon as he married the young girl, or if she should be drowned during the voyage. The money proved no temptation to the young man to throw his love overboard. But neither has he married her. Therefore Justice Hinsdale decided yesterday that the young man was clearly indebted to the old man in the amount of the loan, with interest added. Mickelson paid the money and went off, regretting that he had not fulfilled his part of the agreement by throwing the girl overboard.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE desires to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact that perishable matter is being used to fill in the intersection of Lake and Clark streets, and other intersections of the latter thoroughfare. He would like to know why the old blocks are not taken up and relaid, as they are eight inches in length and perfectly sound. Moreover, the property-owners on Lake street have contracted to have the old pavement raised and relaid at a cost of about $1 per square yard, and they desire to call attention to the condition of the pavement at the intersection of Lake and State streets. The correspondent says that more important than anything else is the consideration that it is unwise, on sanitary grounds, to cover up large patches of wood pavement to rot away under ground, and visit permanently upon the city's health the evils of slowly-decaying vegetable matter.

E. C. Griffith, the man who so brutally maltreated Mrs. Gunger at Lincoln Park, last Tuesday night, was indicted by the Grand Jury, last Saturday, on the double charge of "assault with intent to kill," and "assault with the intent to commit rape." He has vehemently declared that he is not guilty of the charges, and hints darkly at the complicity of other persons in the crime. His actions since Saturday, however, would indicate that his assertions of innocence are false. At that time, Dr. Geiger, Mrs. Gunger's physician, pronounced her condition very critical, and, in the expectation of her death, Capt. Fred Gund detailed Detective Donigan to rearrest Griffith. The search has been prosecuted in vain by the officer detailed for the purpose, and others. Griffith, like McLaughlin, seems to have been driven out of town. It would not be very remarkable to hear of the two villains "bunking" together.

At half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, two young Germans, named Charles Schenck and William Wiedwich, both being somewhat intoxicated, got into an altercation about some trivial matter, at a point on Blue Island avenue, near Clayton street. Wiedwich, becoming very much excited, went out into the street, and, picking up a stone, hurled it, with great force, at Schenck. The missile struck him on the side of the head, cutting a large gash in the scalp, and rendering him insensible. Wiedwich, upon seeing what he had done, ran away, and has not since been seen or heard of. A large crowd collected about the prostrate man, some of whom afterwards went in pursuit of his assailant. Schenck was removed to his home, No. 264 Clayton street. He was attended by a physician, who thought that his skull was slightly fractured. It is now believed that it was not, and the injured man will probably be about in a few days.

Ubassy and Lacoume have adjusted their little differences of opinion, and have got into such good humor again that they are willing to make a match with Bessunger on the terms proposed by his backer. The game will be finally arranged this afternoon, and will be played without unnecessary loss of time, both parties being in excellent practice, and anxious to test their skill once more. Ubassy will give odds of 300 points in 800 for $250 a side, and the winner of the match will pocket all the receipts at the door, which will be no small sum. The match will probably be played at the Amphitheatre, but more definite information on this point will be given hereafter. At its conclusion, Ubassy will take his departure for New York, and enter in the tournament for the championship of the three-ball game, which has been postponed solely on his account. All the great players of the country will take part in it, and it will be an excellent opportunity for him to measure their strength. When the tournament closes he will leave for France, and will return in the fall with his family. It is more than likely that he will settle down in Chicago, where he is admired not alone for his marvelous skill at billiards, but for his many gentlemanly characteristics and quiet, unassuming manners.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the following business was transacted: The regular monthly report of the General Superintendent of Police, showing 2,188 arrests and $18,421 collected in fines, was read, commended, and placed on file. Officer Michael Otto, of the Twelfth Street Station, was arraigned on the charge of arresting without cause and maltreating a citizen named Edward McCarthy. The testimony in the case was very damaging to the officer, and it was taken under advisement. Officer John Buetler, of the Twenty-second Street Station, was arraigned under a similar charge, the citizen's name being McAuley. This case was also taken under advisement. Officer Minier, of the First Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty, but the Board reserved its decision for a few days. Franklin H. Beckwith was appointed a special policeman at the request of the Illinois Humane Society. The case of Michael Ackers, who was discharged from the police force a short time since on the charge of intoxication and maltreating a prisoner, was reopened, and he was allowed to introduce testimony to prove that he was not drunk, and that he did not strike the man with anything but his open hand. The Board reserved its decision, and adjourned.

NEW YORK.

An Escaped Criminal—Shooting Affair—Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—Nothing Further in the Walworth Case—The Goodrich Inquest to Be Reopened—Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Superintendent of Police received on Saturday a pair of handcuffs, with the compliments of "Blindy" Winslow, an alleged highwayman, who, while wearing the handcuffs, escaped from an officer on Thursday.

Peter Kenny and an unknown man quarreled in a Third avenue car this morning. The latter suggested that they retire from the car and settle their difficulty on the street. Kenny consented, but had no sooner alighted than the unknown man shot him fatally and escaped. Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, is held as a witness.

Joseph J. Husband, a merchant of St. Louis, was arrested this morning on a bench-warrant. He is charged by merchants here with receiving over $25,000 worth of goods and failing to make returns.

None of the witnesses in the Walworth case went before the Grand Jury to-day, and no action will be taken before to-morrow or Wednesday.

The Goodrich inquest will be resumed on Wednesday, when several surgical experts will testify as to the possibility of a man being able to shoot himself in the head in three places.

The Mayor has requested Gen. Shaler to detail the Seventh Regiment as escort at the funeral of Minister Orr.

A small swindle was detected in Wall street to-day. Recently an escaped convict named White had been arrested for an attempt to pass on the St. Nicholas Bank a forged check on Henry Leavy & Son for $250. White had previously given Leavy what proved to be a forged check for $100 on the Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati.

It is stated that an individual named Dix has been forging checks on New York banks, in the name of G. B. Grinnell & Co., and passing them on country banks.

The Morris Canal has sustained damage at Mountain View, requiring a week to repair.

The Masonic fair recently held here netted over $52,000 to the building fund of the order.

The foundation-stone of the new Presbyterian church, at which the Rev. Dr. Hall is to be pastor, was laid to-day at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The total cost of the building and site will be $900,000.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The body of the man who was found in the river on Sunday morning was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Solon Cumins, of the firm of Solon Cumins & Son, of No. 115 Kinzie street, commission merchants. Deceased left his place of business last Monday for the purpose of going to Dixon, where his wife is visiting some friends. Under the impression that he had arrived safely there, no inquiries were made regarding him by his son. Some money was found upon his person, and his watch, which dispelled the idea that there was any foul play to be associated with his death. His wife was not aware that he had started to see her, and had left Dixon and had gone to Rockford. A telegram was sent her yesterday announcing the sad fate of her husband. Mr. Cumins was 55 years old, and a respectable citizen. There are no marks of violence on his person, and there is no clue whatever to the circumstances of his death. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at which the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning, but, from lack of evidence, could not say how the body came into the water.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Iowa Sabbath-school Convention will begin at Mount Pleasant to-day.

The Pittsburgh City Council yesterday took the initiatory step toward establishing a Mechanics' Institute and Exposition.

A basket picnic of the farmers in the Fox River valley will be held at the fair grounds in Aurora next Thursday.

There will be a County Sabbath School Convention of two days' length at Daybrook, near Bloomington, commencing to-day.

A man named Tom Ragan, an attache of the Pavilion Circus, was dangerously stabbed at Alton, on Sunday evening.

Fritz Inslees, a prominent German citizen of Edwardsville, in jumping from a moving train on the Chicago & Alton Road at Mitchell, on Saturday, fell under the wheels and was cut completely in two.

A camp meeting, in charge of the Rev. Lewis Bailey, of the Free Methodist Church, will be held a short distance east of St. Charles, near Wayne depot, commencing next week (Wednesday), and continuing several days.

On Sunday night burglars entered P. N. Hartwell's carpenter shop, in Lockport, Ill., after obtaining tools for the purpose, broke into S. V. Arnold's dry goods store and carried off $500 worth of goods.

On Sunday afternoon James Getty, living six miles north of Bloomington, was drowned, in the Mackinaw River, near Kappa, while bathing. He was an Irishman, aged 30 years, and has relatives in Bloomington. He could not swim, and it is supposed that he got beyond his depth.

The Accident on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—The Union Pacific passenger train, due from the West yesterday, came in this afternoon via Blair and the Omaha and the Northwestern Railroads. To-days west and east-bound trains were out and in a little late. The washout has not yet been fixed and cannot be until the water subsides. Mr. Cary's body is in sight, but under the water and jammed in between the tank and engine. No delay is anticipated for passengers, but no freight is moving.

Sporting Matters.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Base ball—Baltimores, 14; Bostons, 6.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Base ball—Philadelphias, 8; Atlantics, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Base Ball—Athletics, 22; Mutuals, 3.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Base ball—Philadelphias, 8; Atlantics, 7.

Another Humbug Exploded.

PORTLAND, Me., June 9.—Mr. Payson, who was sent to Europe to investigate the claims of the Burnham heirs, has returned, and reports that the story of the will of Benjaman Burnham of 1694 is a humbug. There are no $22,000,000 to be contested.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The steamships Idaho, Baltic, Bremen, and Silesia, from New York, and Tarifa, from Boston, are arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived—steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

In Memoriam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9.—Ample arrangements have been made by the Masons of this city for the reception of the remains of Minister Orr.

Murdered His Mistress.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Rhode Harrington, colored, murdered his paramour, Martha Scudding, by cutting her throat.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—Petroleum market quiet and unchanged in every respect.

THE VIRGINIA HORROR.

Murder of Two Old Ladies by a Negro.

Richmond, Va. (June 6), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The atrocious and horrible murder of Mrs. Dempsey Jones and her aged sister-in-law, Mrs. Dozier, near Suffolk, in Nansemond County, was perpetrated on the last Sabbath morning when the remainder of the family, consisting of Mrs. Jones' three daughters, the oldest 21, the youngest 15, had gone to Sunday-school at the church, not more than two miles distant. Nobody but the two elderly ladies remained at home. It was about 10 in the morning when the young ladies left for church, and at that time Mrs. Dozier was reading a copy of her favorite paper, with her spectacles on. Mrs. Jones was sitting near her, listening to some religious remarks of her companion. It was shortly after this, when Mrs. Dozier had taken off her spectacles and laid them on the window sill, that a negro, who lived near the place, stealthily approached the front door, which he expected to find fastened, his impression being that there was no one in the house. This negro's name is Jim Brown. He was well acquainted with the Jones family, and was aware that Mrs. Dozier possessed a considerable sum of money, which she kept in her trunk at the house. Disappointed at finding the old ladies at home, and only balked in his design of robbery, the fiend entered and began a conversation with Mrs. Jones, who was nearest him. As the negro knew his time to act was short, he seized a billet of oak wood and struck Mrs. Jones two terrific blows on the head, the first of which shattered her skull and scattered her brains on the floor and walls, the second breaking her jawbone, and the poor lady rolled from her chair a corpse on the floor. Following up this infernal success, the negro savage then advanced upon the elder of the ladies, Mrs. Dozier, who by this time had placed herself in an attitude of defense, though terrified almost to death, and begging for mercy, where mercy was unknown. As soon as the brute reached her he raised his jagged, murderous billet, already reeking with the gore and bespattered with the brains of his first victim, and, bringing it down with all his force, he struck the old lady on the hand and head simultaneously, breaking the former and making a fearful gash in the latter. This blow staggered her; she fell forward, and, as she turned in her fall, the second blow came with all the infuriate power of the demon on the back of her head, crushing in her skull, and scattering her brains on the floor, walls, and furniture. Not satisfied with his work so far, the murderer repeatedly struck Mrs. Dozier until her head was beaten into a perfect jelly—until all semblance of her features had gone, and her blood and brains mingled in a common and horrible mass.

The murderer then proceeded to rifle the persons of his two victims, but, as far as can be ascertained, the only things missing are Mrs. Jones' pocketbook, containing a small quantity of money, her daughter's gold watch, and a few silver spoons. The trunks and bureau-drawers, where the valuables and money of the family were deposited, remained untouched, which showed that the murderer must have been frightened and left before he could fully consummate his plans. He was bare-footed, and his footprints through the house are marked by the blood of the two victims he so mercilessly hurried into eternity.

The youngest of the daughters of Mrs. Jones left the church a little before the others, and, in company with some friends, reached her now desolate home between 11 and 12 o'clock midday. She jumped from the buggy and ran to the house to tell her mother that her friends had come to dine with her. Finding the front door locked, she ran round to the rear door, through which she entered, laughing innocently and merrily at the surprise in store for her mother and aunt. On through the first apartment she went and into the second or front room, where she came upon the mangled corpses of both her mother and aunt. At first the poor girl did not realize the awful tragedy. She thought they were asleep. But a second glance and the terrible truth was too vividly portrayed to her. Shriek after shriek rent the air, and then came the half-demented and grief-stricken daughter rushing through the yard, her face blanched, her eyes glassy, and her demeanor one of indescribable terror and affliction; unable to tell of the scenes of horror she had witnessed, she had fainted in the front yard. Soon after her sisters arrived, and then there were similar scenes of the most affecting and heartrending nature. Later in the day Mr. Dempsey Jones arrived home to find his wife and sister dead.

Soon the news of this double tragedy was widely circulated, and it certainly traveled with electric speed. The greatest excitement prevailed. Everybody clamored for vengeance, but no clue to the perpetrator could be obtained. It was not until the day following the murder, and after the funeral had taken place, that suspicion became attached to Jim Brown, who was then arrested; but there being no positive evidence against him, he was discharged.

Singular to relate, the murderer still lingered about the scene of his crime, as if there was some terrible, demoniac fascination in it; but it was a fatality, for again suspicion became strong against him, and on the same day (Monday) he was again arrested and imprisoned, charged with this most terrible crime. He was lodged in the jail, and, though to a certain extent guarded, he succeeded in making his escape on Tuesday night about 8 o'clock, and made for the woods, where he remained until to-day. It then became apparent to all that Brown was the assassin, and when his actions and the finding of some tools of his at Mr. Jones' house were taken into consideration it amounted to a certainty. The entire populace turned out to capture him to-day, and by 12 o'clock midday he was surrounded in a tract of woods about one mile in area. Gradually this cordon was drawn in until it became comparatively small, and at last the murderer was started from his lair. He endeavored to escape, but being fired upon he quietly surrendered, and was taken to Suffolk, where he has since confessed the double crime with which he stands charged. The most intense excitement still prevails, and it is more than probable Brown will pay the penalty of his crime by the summary process of lynching at the hands of an outraged and indignant people.

GHOULS AND THEIR HOLOCAUST.

Agramonte's Body Filled with Petroleum and Burned by the Spaniards.

Havana (May 31) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Gen. Ignatio Agramonte, dying as he did, gallantly leading on the small band against the Spanish troops, fell into their hands a lifeless martyr to the glorious cause for which he gave his life-blood.

The possession of his remains was a signal to return to their posts, precipitated by the demoralizing state into which the troops had fallen. The arrival of the corpse at Puerto Principe was attended by the same demonstrations on the part of the volunteers as would be seen by the display of a quantity of raw beef before the cage of a dozen bloodthirsty tigers.

His remains were exposed to the view of these barbarians, ostensibly for identification, but really for the gratification of their fiendish pleasure. Thus exposed, the body remained until a disposal of it was found necessary, much to the regret of its never-tiring congregation. Consultations of the volunteers as to what would be the appropriate memorials for the illustrious departed were frequent, the unexceptional result of which were clamors for his body, their intention being to drag his naked corpse through the town at the tail of a mule. These were, however, frustrated by the officers in command for the no less horrible decision of filling the body with petroleum and setting fire to it. The latter programme was carried out, to the intense satisfaction of a numerous concourse of volunteers of high official standing and their subordinates. To commemorate the occasion, part of the ashes of the dead hero were deposited in two bowls or vases, and now adorn the President's room in the Casino Espanol in Puerto Principe.

Why Prices Are High.

Mr. Ruskin, in a recent paper says: "The weekly bills are double, because the greater part of the labor of the people of England is spent unproductively; that is to say, in producing iron plates, iron guns, gunpowder, infernal machines, infernal fortresses floating about, infernal fortresses standing still, infernal means of mischievous locomotion, infernal lawsuits, infernal parliamentary elocution, infernal beer, and infernal gazettes, magazines, statues, and pictures. Calculate the labor spent in producing these infernal articles annually, and put against it the labor spent in producing food! The only wonder is, that the weekly bills are not tenfold instead of double. For this poor housewife, mind you, cannot feed her children with any one, or any quantity, of these infernal articles. Children can only be fed with divine articles. Their mother can, indeed, get to London cheap, but she has no business there; she can buy all the morning's news for a half-penny, but she has no concern with them; she can see Gustave Doré's pictures (and she had better see the devil) for a shilling; she can be carried through any quantity of filthy streets on a tramway for threepence; but it is as much as her life is worth to walk in them, or as her modesty is worth to look into a print shop in them. Nay, let her have but to go on foot a quarter of a mile in the West End, she dares not take her purse in her pocket, nor let her little dog follow her. These are her privileges and facilities, in the capital of civilization. But none of these will bring meat or flour into her own village. Far the contrary! The sheep and corn which the fields of her village produce are carried away from it to feed the makers of Armstrong guns. And her weekly bills are double."

IMPORTANT LEGAL CASE.

Over $15,000,000 Involved.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—HALLETT'S HEIRS VS. THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.

The bill filed in this case contains one of the largest prayers for relief of any suit ever brought in the United States, claiming, as it does, an accounting for over $15,000,000. The complainants are Ellen, Margaret, Robert L., and Samuel I. Hallett, the children of the late Samuel Hallett, who was assassinated on the 27th day of July, 1864, about noon, on the streets of Wyandotte, by a Mr. Talcott, who made his escape. The defendants are the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and John P. Usher, of Kansas, and some thirty-odd parties, living in Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, who are made parties under a late act of Congress providing for such mode of proceeding.

The gorunds of the suit, as stated in the bill of complaint, is that Hallett owned the majority of the stock of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad, which was chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas in 1855, and afterward became the Union Pacific Railroad, and now the Kansas Pacific; and, being such owner, he, in 1863 and 1864, made arrangements with John D. Perry and the Exchange Bank of St. Louis for a large amount of money, and pledged as security certain United States bonds, as provided by the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864, for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. That the money was not provided, which led to certain arrangements with other parties made defendants, and the further pledging of some $5,000,000 of stock belonging to Hallett, the parties receiving the same as the pledgees and trustees of Hallett. That soon after this further arrangements were made, and this relation of trust created.

Hallett was assassinated as before stated, leaving a wife and young family of four children, who were then in Europe, and knew nothing of his tragic death until after their return from Europe, some month or six weeks later. That the widow of Hallett, being wholly ignorant of her husband's affairs, was induced to come to Kansas, where she was never domiciled, and take out letters of administration, and as such administratrix to surrender her husband's contract, worth at the time fully $5,000,000, which was afterwards availed of by the defendants for no consideration whatever to the estate of Hallett, which was shown to be worth only about $1,000, consisting of tools and implements used in building the road, while United States bonds, the bonds of the company, and certain city and county bonds, and lands worth more that $5,000,000, were not named in the schedule of property, all of which were covered by the completion of the first forty miles of road, then only lacking the laying of some four miles of rails, which was being done by Thomas C. Durant, who held one-third interest in Hallett's contract. But that, as soon as the contract of Hallett was procured, the defendants, by force, drove Durant from the work on the road and took possession, and, by false and fraudulent means, induced the widow of Hallett, who resided in Steuben County, New York, to submit to their schemes. That false proceedings were conducted in the Probate Court and District Court of Wyandotte County; and large judgments procured against the widow of Hallett, which were used to absorb the $5,000,000 of stock belonging to Hallett's estate. After the defendants had got possession of the contract which covered the bonds and lands, worth some $5,000,000 as before stated.

The bill charges that after thede fendants had thus got possession of the stock and contract belonging to Hallett they then made contracts with R. M. Shoemaker & Co., for their mutual benefit, and realized in stock, bonds, and money over $15,000,000 profits, which is claimed to have been received by them as the Trustees of Hallett, and to be held in trust for his estate and children, who bring this suit.

The bill covers 35 printed pages and about 150 pages of printed exhibits filed in support of the allegations of the bill, which gives a minute account of each and every transaction, and refers to the documents in support of its averments. It is certainly one of the most important and interesting suits that has ever been brought before the public, and will doubtless give rise to a most severely contested litigation. Joseph B. Stewart, of New York, and the Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, are the counsel for the complainants.

JOSEPH B. STEWART VS. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, E. D., NOW KANSAS PACIFIC ROADINGS.

This case, which has been for several years before the Court, was the subject of discussion yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Usher, for the defendant, to set aside an order of consolidation of the case of one Coit, on the 4th of June, 1872. Mr. Usher urged his motion, which was resisted by Mr. Stewart, for himself, and Mr. T. A. Greer, for Mr. Coit. The Court denied the motion, and the case now stands on the Special Master reporting the same $184,000 as due to Stewart,—which report was laid before the Court under an order for confirmation, which will end the case.

—Thus far the farmers show a decided wish for independence. Whatever may come of this movement, it is one which, in its present stage, deserves our confidence and sympathy much more than the ordinary run of third parties. For it is made up at this time of a much better class of men than those who usually take a leading part in politics.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

MARRIAGES.

PACKER—WILCE—June 5, by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Mr. Charles P. Packer and Miss Emeline A. Wilce, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

WHITAKER—At Goshen, Ind., June 9, at the residence of her son, A. W. Whitaker, Mrs. Prudence Whitaker, aged 76 years, mother of George S. and James A. Whitaker.

CUMMINGS—June 9, at his residence, 1128 Indiana-av., R. S. Cummings.

Funeral at Plymouth Church, Wednesday, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SCHNITZLER—On Sunday, June 8, 1873, at Marquette, Lake Superior, Robert Schnitzler, of the firm of F. Claussenius & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10,
AT AUCTION,
BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

Dress Goods,

In fine and medium grades, and of great style and variety.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Trimmed Hats.
Gents' and Boys' Fine Felt and Straw Hats, of the latest styles.
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Fans, &c.
Single, Double, and Shifting Harnesses.
Sale commencing at half-past 9.
Sale of Carpets at 11 o'clock prompt.

Large Line of Choice
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday, June 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.

We are about to move and the season is advancing, so that these goods must go.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON:

WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 9½ o'clock, Regular Trade Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, White Goods, Domestics, Linens, Millinery Goods, Fancy Hats, Corsets, Hosiery, Fans, Notions, &c., &c. Also, a large stock of Paper Collars, Hair Nets, Perfumery, and Kid Gloves, to close.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
51 and 53 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.

WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 10 a. m., will be sold at our salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st., a general assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Looking Glasses, Refrigerators, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., Tables, Sewing Machines, Lounges, &c. Also a fine line of single and Double Harness. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

HUMBOLDT PARK PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
At our Old Quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block,
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

10 Lots fronting Humboldt Park, between Beach and Wease-avs., 25x177 feet each.
16 Lots fronting north on Beach-av., between Humboldt Park and Sheridan-st., 25x124 feet each.
16 Lots fronting south on Wease-av., between Humboldt Park and Sheridan-st., 25x124 feet each.
Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent.
Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 Lots on Shurtleff-av.,
Between Whitehouse and Swift-place,
On Tuesday Morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock,

At our old quarters, Bowen Bros. Block, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., Lots 24, 25, 26, 32 and 33, fronting on Shurtleff-av., 24 by 125 feet deep to 16-foot alley.
Title perfect. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 1-3 1 year, 1-3 2 years, at 8 per cent interest.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME DWELLING
AND
LEASE OF LOT
On DeKalb-st., near Polk,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
at our old quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
House entirely new, with 4 rooms, closets, high basement. Lease of lot, 24x100, 4 years to run. Terms, cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LOT ON OHIO-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
at our old quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Lot 8, in Block 7, Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition, 20 feet more or less by 100 feet deep to 18 foot alley. Then, 2 sewer, 2 water, and 2 gas connections, with catch-basin. Title perfect; ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Handsome Lot,
100 feet by 160, on Wabash-av., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-sts., being Lot 11, Block 5, in Hermann's Sub. of Sec. 27, Town 38. On TUESDAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock, at Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THE GROUND.
TWO-STORY DWELLING,
And Lot 50 feet front,
On Forty-third-st., east of and near Langley-st.,
Wednesday, June 11, at 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the ground.
The house is new, contains 8 rooms. Terms, $1,000 cash, $2,000 five years, balance one year.

ALSO A
Two-Story Gothic House,
On Evans-av., fourth house north of Forty-third-st. west front, 8 rooms. Lot, 25x125. Terms, $1,100 cash; $1,500 due Building Society, payable monthly, extending over five years; balance one year, interest at 8 per cent.
Train leaves Illinois Central Depot at 3 p. m., reaching Forty-third-st. Station in season to commence the sale at 3½ o'clock p. m.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF
Handsome New Carriages,
Open and Top Buggies, Light Trotting and Side-Spring Wagons, Carryalls, Beach Wagons, Two-Seat Open and Top Democrat Wagons, Heavy and Light Express Wagons, Second-Hand Clarence, Peddler's Wagon, Double and Single Harness
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
The sale is peremptory to pay advances and charges.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
In Bowen's Block, Nos. 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, June 12, at 9½ o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE
CORNER LOTS,
Business and Residence Property,
Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m.,
On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.
Wm. A. Butters & Co.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, June 17.

We have been instructed to sell some of the most choice and best-located in Blanchard's Tract, on South Shore. The sale will be peremptory to meet advances.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.
Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.
Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY
SALE OF
HIGH-CLASS
American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
Collected by D. GALE, Esq., proprietor of the Philadelphia Art Gallery, 1117 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The sale will be held at Store 263 Wabash-av., Bigelow House, near Twenty-first-st., and commence on THURSDAY, June 12, at 2½ o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., and continue until all are sold.
The collection contains many fine and important works from the easels of the following celebrated American and Foreign Artists:

G. W. Nicholson, Phila.	J. E. Van Bois, London.
Alfred White, New York.	A. Doll, Munich.
C. W. Knapp, Phila.	J. R. Collins, London.
Paul Ritter, New York.	A. Marchalan, Paris.
F. D. Briscoe, Phila.	C. Jacobsen, Dusseldorf.
Hy. Boese, New York.	C. Kreighoff, Canada.
W. W. Boyle, Phila.	F. Von Severdonk, Brussels.
M. Stout, Boston.	Guillimint, Paris.
B. Wentworth, New York.	C. Brugner, Berlin.
J. J. Easy, New York.	Malbranch, Paris.

AND OTHERS.
This collection is the most artistic and valuable ever offered for public competition to the art-loving citizens of Chicago, and, coming with Mr. GALE'S indorsement, the public can POSITIVELY rely on all names given.
The Paintings will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Wednesday morning, June 11, and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION,
SITUATED ON
Michigan-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

We will sell, without reserve, at Auction, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, a valuable piece of BUSINESS PROPERTY, being 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., about 50 feet north of Monroe-st.
Terms easy, which will be made known at time of sale. Sale absolute.
By order of ELLIJAH SMITH, Trustee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE
OF
ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises,
EIGHTY LOTS
Adapted for Residence and Business,
FRONTING ON
State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 3 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot on Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.
Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.
A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale
OF
BOULEVARD PROPERTY.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
TEN ACRES,
To be Sold in Lots,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.
This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.
Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.
TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plats call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Rigdon, 148 Monroe-st., or to
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.